FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 245 *21 December 1982*

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U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY IN EUROPE DISCUSSED

DW201209 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Gen Bernhard Rogers, supreme NATO commander in Western Europe, considers the construction of a fallback headquarters for the U.S. Supreme Command in Western Europe to be a necessary and prudent measure. In the FRG capital of Bonn where Bundeswehr Chief Woerner and several other politicians diligently play down their Pentagon plans, the SPD leadership is now demanding of that the Federal Government provide the truth about the U.S. plans concerning the relocation of the U.S. headqurters from Stuttgart to the vicinity of London.

Quite apart from the question of whether or not former Chancellor Schmidt last spring gave the SPD leadership comprehensive information about U.S. plans to relocate the U.S. headquarters to Great Britain, the following questions now arise in connection with the abovementioned statement by General Rogers, supereme NATO commander for Western Europe.

Why does the United States need the strategic nuclear weapons which are deployed in the United States, and does West Europe need the U.S. weapons which the Americans have stationed in some West European countries and in West European waters without asking the West Europeans?

The answer to these questions must be sought in the answer to the following crucial question: Whey does the United States need all these nuclear weapons in the United States and in West Europe, anyway? The West Europeans have been told that the United States and NATO need all these nuclear weapons to defend themselves against a Soviet attack. The demand to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe is being justified by the same contention.

We don't want to say that this justification by the United States and NATO policy is a whopping lie, even though characterizing the justification as such would not be an exaggeration. However, what we do want to do is let facts speak for themselves. Daniel Ellsberg, for many years a Pentagon specialist on nuclear warfare, stressed the other day that most U.S. nuclear weapons are not intended for defense against a Soviet attack. The U.S. nuclear weapons never had this purpose. he said. When asked what most U.S. nuclear weapons were for, Ellsberg replied: To threaten with, or launch, destructive attack, that is, an attack on Soviet military potential as a U.S. first strike. At the same time, Ellsberg emphasized that warnings of immenent Russian superiority are just a great exaggeration and hoax. He said that the people's fear of a menacing Soviet superiority is being fanned to ensure their support for enormously expensive arms programs which would guarantee lasting U.S. superiority.

If nothing else this makes it evident that U.S. planners in the Pentagon and the White House have always been aspiring to the goal of U.S. superiority. Ellsberg reaffirmed this conclusion by saying that superiority at any level of nuclear confrontation is what the highly accurate Pershing and cruise missiles are to provide; there is to be the decisive capability to destroy the retaliation forces of the other side from the beginning.

We are convinced that the Bonn politicians are well aware of the facts mentioned. We are also convinced that the Bonn politicians are familiar with the numerous statements by the secretaries of the Reagan Government according to which nuclear war is feasible and winnable.

Who in Bonn is not aware that the plans to go through with the NATO plan to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to relocate the supreme U.S. command in Western Europe to Great Britain are directly connected with this? Unless all appearances are deceptive, both plans meet with unrestricted support in Bonn. consequently, it is legitimate to ask where Bonn policy is heading.

ESCALATION OF ARMS RACE CENTRAL TO U.S. POLICY

LD191602 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Nuclear war is not nearly so devastating as we had been led to believe. If there are enough shovels to go around, everybody's going to make it," Robert Scheer, a prominent American journalist, correspondent of the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES, has been told by Thomas K. Jones, a high-ranking official in the Pentagon. Scheer points out in his book "With Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War" that, according to T.K. Jones, the shovels were for digging holes in the ground, which would be covered with a couple of doors and with dirt thrown on top, thereby providing adequate shelters for "millions of people" in case of a nuclear war.

These remarks by the Pentagon "hawk" are among the many facts cited by Robert Scheer in his book to prove that the line of unrestricted spiralling of the arms race and pushing the world towards nuclear holocaust is central to Washington's official policy. Halfway through Ronald Reagan's first year in office, the Pentagon presented the President with a defense-spending plan by which the U.S. could gain nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union within this decade, Rober Scheer points out. Their goal, he writes, was to build a capacity to fight nuclear wars ranging from a limited strike to an all-out exchange. It is the for the [as received] first time, the writer stresses, that the United States proceeds from the premise that nuclear war can be winnable.

The conclusions drawn by Robert Scheer who has analysed the essence of the U.S. foreign policy are extremely topical, for Washington continues to demonstrate an aggressive and militarist course. It is evidenced, in particular, by the recently revealed U.S. plans not only to expand the scope of deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe, but also to speed up the process of their deployment. It is also seen from the U.S. President's recent decision to manufacture 100 new MX ballistic nuclear missiles, apparently first-strike weapons whose deployment would grossly violate central provisions of the Soviet-American SALT accords. And how can one interpret the fact that the U.S. military budget grew by 44 billion dollars only in one year and will reach in the 1983 fiscal year an astronomical sum of 263 billion dollars?

Robert Scheer's book, rich in diverse factual material, convincingly shows what a grave threat to peace and peoples' security emanates from Washington's aggressive foreign policy plans and actions. Only one thing can be, probably, added to the book: Washington strategists, possessed by unreined imperial ambitions, who think that with enough shovels the Americans not only can survive and also win nuclear war, should better remember Dwight Eisenhower's remark that atomic war cannot be waged, since there are not enough bulldozers to clear up corpses from streets should it break out.

Well, it seems that such prospects do not in the least worry those in the United States who, according to Robert Scheer, are possessed by confrontation strategy...

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON MX MISSILE VIEWED

'Compromise Decision'

LD201526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The U.S. Congress Conference Committee [Soglasitelnaya Kommissiya] has adopted a compromise decision on the government program for the production and deployment of new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. Having refused the administration the allocation of $988 billion during the present fiscal year for the production and deployment of the first consignment of these missiles, it has at the same time recommended Congress to allocate $2.5 billion for experimental design work on these missiles. The Reagan administration has been invited to present its proposals on the methods of basing the MX missiles after 1 March; these proposals must then be examined by Congress within 25 days. The decision of the conference committee is subject to ratification by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Legislation on Arms Expenditure

LD202344 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, by 232 votes in favour, with 54 against, approved today an emergency legislation, agreed with the Senate, to extend the spending of budget means on maintaining federal agencies and services.

This legislation refuses to grant the administration's request for 988 million dollars to produce the first consignment of strategic MX missiles. The legislation earmarks 2.5 billion dollars to be spent on continuing research and development activities under the MX programme. The administration, however, cannot spend a major part of the money until the Congress has approved the mode of deploying MX missiles. Beginning with March 1, 1983, Congress will have 45 days to approve or to reject the plan for deploying MX missiles, to be presented by the administration. The present mode of compact deployment, proposed for the MX missiles met with resolute resistance from the Congress.

The draft legislators also excludes from the Pentagon's budget 498 million dollars for purchasing Pershing-2 medium-range missiles slated for deployment in some of the West European NATO countries. The legislation, however, earmarks 30 million dollars for combat training of teams which will operate Pershing-2 missile units.

Committee Decision Against MX

LD210606 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 21 TASS -- The House of Representatives and the Senate of the U.S. Congress have endorsed the decision of the House-Senate Conference Committee to deny means for starting the production and deployment of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles to the administration.

The question of the MX missiles -- the first-strike weapon -- was examined at the House-Senate Conference Committee, since earlier the House of Representatives and the Senate had adopted contradictory resolutions on it. Local observers underline, that in the opinion of a group of U.S. lawmakers, the realisation of the MX program would aggravate the danger of nuclear war.

Political observers point out the contradictory character of the adopted resolutions. On the one hand, the administration was denied 988 million dollars for starting the production and deployment of these missiles. On the other hand, it has been recommended to the Congress to allocate 2,500 million dollars for the continuation of the research and design work on the MX program. Despite various reservations, these resolutions leave a loophole for the realisation of the administration's militaristic plans. In the opinion of the UPI news agency, the possibility of the creation of several prototype models of MX missiles cannot be excluded.

ORLOV CITES U.S. DECEPTION OF PUBLIC ON DEFENSE

LD181512 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 18 Dec 82

["Washington's Tricks Around the Problem of Disarmament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

In a bid to justify its unprecedented military programmes and aggressive doctrines, official Washington deliberately deceives the public by references to U.S. "lagging behind" and the Soviet Union's "superiority" in the sphere of armaments. Convincing arguments and facts which disclose these false assertions are contained in the book of prominent American journalist Robert Scheer "With Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War".

"Until 1976", the author stresses, "the CIA did not believe that the Soviets were militarily superior on the United States or were aiming at nuclear superiority. Then, Sheer stressed, George Bush became head of the CIA and professionals at the agency were told to think other". That directive was compiled with, and the so-called "group B" played the most active part in its implementation. The chairman of the group was rabid anti-communist and anti-Sovieteer Richard Pipes.

According to the competent opinion of Jack Ruina, former senior consultant to the Office of Science and Technology Policy at the White House, "Pipes knows little about technology and about nuclear weapons". Nevertheless, as is noted by Robert Scheer, "Pipes is the intellectual godfather of the thesis that the Soviets reject nuclear parity and are bent on nuclear-war fighting, a thesis later advanced by Bush and Reagan and now permeating the Reagan administration.

Deliberately false conceptions were put forward and deliberately implanted, pursuing quite certain aims. "Team B's somber estimates of Soviet intentions, accepted as the national intelligence estimates under Bush's prodding, Scheer points out, were to alter the climate for detente and arms control...."

The thesis of imaginary "vulnerability" of the United States in view of "superiority of the Russians" pursued and pursues now the same subversive aims. "That vulnerability" Scheer stresses, was the main conclusion which was put forward the justify the build-up of nuclear armed forces, which the Reagan government called for. It also became the basis for Reagan's attacks on the SALT-2 treaty and his opposition to freezing of nuclear weapons.

The fraudulent conceptions of U.S. "lagging behind" are being fundamentally criticized by many big American specialists. Thus, prominent American scientist Hans Bethe said outright: "I would like to state that there is no deficiency in armaments in the U.S., that we don't need to catch up to the Russians, that, if anything, the Russians have to catch up to us."

Washington's propaganda tricks tend to mislead ever fewer numbers of people outside America, and in the United States itself. The evidence of that is the mounting anti-militaristic movement. Washington invariably uses as a cover-up references to "lagging behind" and "window of vulnerability", as soon as it needs to justify the making operational of yet another system of nuclear armaments -- that thought was emphasized by Saxton, one of the leaders of the national conference of the anti-war coalition "Mobilisation For Survival", which was held in Austin, Texas, a few days ago. Such opinions become more current in the United States, as people learn real facts.

DOD BRIEFING ON USSR MILITARY CAPABILITIES CITED

LD170316 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] The United States Defense Department has taken the unusual step of asking reporters to sign a secrecy pledge before attending a briefing about Soviet military capabilities. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Last Tuesday was the first time such a secrecy pledge was required before newsmen could attend a Pentagon briefing. The pledge stipulated that the reporters never disclose in writing, broadcast or any verbal discourse information they would hear. When reporters balked at signing the secrecy agreement, senior Pentagon officials settled for their spoken word of honor.

One is left wondering why Pentagon officials wanted United States reporters to sign such a secrecy pledge. It could make sense if from the very beginning the American side complied with an understanding not to reveal details about Soviet-American talks in Geneva on both strategic and medium-range nuclear arms. But this is not the case. On several occasions the United States mass media have disclosed some details about the talks that were supposed to be withheld for the time being from the public. Thus in the past 2 months or so the Reagan Administration has gone so far as to discuss and even reject what it called fresh Soviet proposals in Geneva.

However, there is something else that makes the whole thing of seeking a secrecy pledge from American reporters a very unusual step on the part of the Pentagon. I mean what can Pentagon officials tell newsmen about Soviet military capabilities that they do not know? There is so much these days in the American newspapers, on radio and TV about the ostensible Soviet superiority that a few more misinterpretations and distortions about the Soviet Union and its defense policy can hardly help change the atmosphere of tension and prejudice.

So the only logical conclusion one can arrive at is that when they insisted on a secrecy pledge Pentagon officials meant to give American reporters a more balanced account of Soviet military capabilities. What else can be a state secret in the United States these days if not the existence of a rough military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States. To admit that there is such a parity means that the Reagan administration must explain why it is against a mutually verifiable nuclear freeze with the Soviet Union and also it gets prepared to prevail in a prolonged nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union.

I was not at the Pentagon briefing on Tuesday. Therefore I do not know what kind of information was passed on to American reporters and why a secrecy pledge was required of them. If what they heard was another portion of lies about the Soviet Union's defense policy, which rejects a first nuclear strike, no secrecy pledge was really needed. But if Pentagon officials all of a sudden decided to give a more sober account of the Soviet Union, it is a pity that many American reporters had declined an invitation to attend the briefing.

PRAVDA ON MEDIA REACTION TO USTINOV INTERVIEW

PM160917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Curbing the Arms Race"]

[Text] The replies of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, to a TASS correspondent's questions have evoked a large response in the world. Foreign mass media stress that the Soviet Union is in favor of seeking a sound, mutually acceptable basis for solving the problems involved in curbing the arms race, is opposed to military rivalry and is in favor of abiding by the principle of equality and equal security and, at the same time, determined to prevent the United States from achieving military superiority.

The USSR is calling on the United States to halt the arms race, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes. The Soviet defense minister resolutely rebuffed the Reagan Administration's attempts to sow distrust of the Soviet Union's stance on disarmament questions.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses that the aggressive U.S. and NATO intrigues are forcing the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to show serious concern about maintaining their defense capability at the proper level. It is nevertheless opposed to military rivalry.

The Soviet Union wants an end to the arms race, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU points out. The USSR's military potential is capable of restraining the militarist lunatics.

A serious warning to Washington is how the Cuban press agency PRENSA LATINA describes the Soviet minister's remarks that if, despite common sense, the present White House leadership throws down the gauntlet to the USSR and proceeds with the deployment of MX missiles. The Soviet Union will respond by deploying a new ICBM of the same class and that, if necessary, the USSR will be in a position to effectively and promptly respond to other threats from Washington.

Marshal Ustinov's TASS interview, Belgrade's POLITIKA states, is a serious Soviet warning to the United States and the West.

Describing D.F. Ustinov's replies as a supremely important statement on military matters, the U.S. AP agency reports: The Soviet Minister accused President Reagan of using his claims that the Soviet Union has military superiority to deceive the public into regarding unprecedented U.S. military programs and aggressive doctrines as justified.

He also accused Reagan, AP continues, of trying to sow distrust toward the USSR's position by means of claims that Moscow has violated its unilaterally declared moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, even though the Soviet Union has stuck to its word.

Another U.S. news agency -- UPI -- singles out the conclusion drawn by the USSR defense minister that the planned deployment of MX missiles on U.S. territory and of medium-range missiles in West Europe is a program devised by Washington to destroy the current military balance.

The Soviet defense minister, the WASHINGTON POST points out, accused President Reagan of misleading the public with his claims that the Soviet Union is militarily superior. He stressed, the newspaper goes on, that to proceed with the deployment of MX missiles in dense pack formation would be a gross violation of Soviet-U.S. accords on curbing the strategic arms race. The Soviet minister warned that if the United States proceeds with the deployment of MX missiles the USSR will respond by deploying a similar weapon in no way inferior.

Moscow, moreover, reiterated its call for joint, concerted efforts to reduce the level of military confrontation.

According to reports from Washington, President Reagan is putting massive pressure on the U.S. Congress in a bid to push through the U.S. Administration's dangerous plans to deploy MX missiles. In a letter sent to all 435 members of the House of Representatives the President asks them to allocate funds for these missiles' deployment. Moreover, 76 members of the House of Representatives -- both Democrats and Republicans -- were summoned to the White House for "softening up." These moves by the administration were prompted by the serious opposition within Congress to plans for a further buildup of U.S. preparations for war.

The British REUTERS news agency states: D.F. Ustinov's remarks are indicative of a hard line on the question of arms and relations with the United States. Moscow has warned Washington that it will make no concessions in this sphere.

The Soviet Union condemns the U.S. Administration's decision to deploy MX missiles and the steps being taken by the United States to deploy the medium-range missiles in West European NATO countries, France's QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS points out. The USSR defense minister, another French newspaper -- LIBERATION -- stresses, delivered a serious warning to the United States.

As is clear from the Soviet minister's remarks, the Austrian APA news agency reports, Moscow is growing increasingly doubtful about the sincerity and seriousness of U.S. intentions to reach mutual agreement at the Geneva talks.

Commenting on the USSR defense minister's replies, London's DAILY TELEGRAPH singles out his statement that the balance between the Soviet Union and the United States in the strategic arms sphere has been scrupulously checked and that the U.S. attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR will be unavailing.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SIGNIFICANCE OF MADRID MEETING

LD151018 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- The Madrid meeting is taking place in a difficult and disquieting time, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) writes today. The "crusaders" of the end of the twentieth century have launched a campaign against socialist countries. The crusaders are armed by no means with the knights' outdated spears. They have created huge arsenals of weapons of mass destruction. By deliberately straining the atmosphere and counting on achieving military superiority and on delivering a first nuclear strike, they would like to ensure a right for themselves to dictate conditions to other states.

"The overtly aggressive 'direct counterveillance' [as received] strategy with regard to the USSR and other countries of the socialist community is not only absurd in its essence but is extremely dangerous, too", the article stresses. This becomes increasingly evident. And the growth of anti-war, anti-nuclear movements, both in Europe and in the USA is not fortuitous."

"In such an exceptionally acute situation, any step, even a small one, taken with a view to improving it is viewed as hope that the tendency of the development of events will change from the worst to the better. In this sense special place belongs to the Madrid meeting."

The Soviet Union's readiness to apply confidence-building measures to the entire European part of its territory is of great importance for a search for a universally acceptable solution to the question of trust which directly affects the interests of security of all the states which participated in the European conference.

Naturally, the Soviet Union's readiness presupposes that other states, too, and first of all NATO countries, for their part, will agree to confidence-building measures also covering the activities, including independent ones, of naval and air forces in the sea (ocean) and air space adjacent to Europe.

As is clear from western press commentaries, the USA and some of its allies are not so far ready to agree to that.

The Madrid meeting is going on, and there are grounds to maintain, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA sums up, that objectively all conditions are available for its successful completion and for the adoption of a substantial, balanced concluding document which would envisage the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and on security and disarmament in Europe. Not to use their possibilities would mean to deal a blow at the hopes of the peoples.

DPA CORRECTION: USSR PRPEARED TO REDUCE MISSILES

Hamburg DPA in German at 1427 GMT on 18 December transmits the following correction to the report published on page AA 2 of the 20 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "USSR Prepared to 'Reduce Substantially' Missiles":

DPA rewords paragraph 2 as follows: According to Western reports the Soviet side is said to have indicated a willingness to reduce to 250 the number of Soviet medium-range missiles of the new SS-20 type and the old SS-4 and SS-5 types if the West abandons the plan to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Following its rerendering of paragraph 2, DPA adds in parentheses: "This makes clear that the details about Western reports do not emanate from NOVOSTI."

COMPARISON: PRAVDA ON U.S. 'DISTORTION' OF FACTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 December in its First Edition on page 5 carries an editorial article under the headline "On the Question of Decency." This item has been compared with the TASS English version published on pages AA 2-AA 4 of the 20 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "PRAVDA Assails U.S. 'Distortion' of Facts" and the following variations have been noted:

Page AA 3, paragraph 3, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...in Europe, the striving of the.... (deleting word "alleged")

Paragraph 4, line 1, PRAVDA reads: Washington knows well, however, that the Soviet.... (adding word "however")

Antepenultimate paragraph, line 3, PRAVDA reads: ...subterfuges can conceal this fundamental difference, nor can they conceal the fact....(supplying additional words)

Page AA 4, paragraph 1, line 1, PRAVDA reads: ...preventive nuclear blasts, nuclear strikes in doses, limited wars in....(rewording, deleting editorial notation)

Paragraph 2, line 2, PRAVDA reads: ...around such a vitally important problem for the....(rewording).

OPEC CONFERENCE DECISION ON DAILY QUOTA NOTED

LD201612 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna December 20 TASS -- The oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) today closed their conference here. OPEC Secretary General Mark Nguema has told newsmen that the conference established maximum daily quotas for oil production by OPEC member-states at 18.5 million barrels. This decision, he said, will operate throughout 1983. The issue of individual production quotas for OPEC member-states will be discussed later.

RUSAKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS IN PRAVDA

PM201509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "International Review"]

[Text] With Hope and Confidence

"Does Man Have a Future?"

That was the title that Bertrand Russell, the well-known British philosopher and fighter for peace, gave to his book in 1961, addressing the question to people of the nuclear age. "I am writing at a somber period and I do not even know whether mankind will last until what I have written is published or read. But there is still hope," he noted. "In the future I see a world of greatness and joy. All this will come to pass if we want."

Even in the present complex period this hope and this readiness to struggle for it unite the majority of people on our planet.

The socialist society, whose ideal is a world without weapons, a world of social justice, has every reason for confidence in the future.

This confidence rests on the firm foundation of real socialism, its economic and defense might, the socialist community countries' cohesion, and cooperation with all forces struggling for peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum opened up new horizons in the implementation of the strategic domestic and foreign policy formulated by our party's last few congresses, which is based on Leninist principles. The plenum directed us toward working efficiently and in a businesslike fashion, as the present stage of society's development and modern production require.

Celebrating the USSR's 60th anniversary, Soviet people are proud that the formation and successful development of our multinational state marks an important historical milestone in mankind's age-old struggle for equality and friendship of the peoples.

The great humanism of inter-nation relations in the USSR is displayed particularly sharply against the background of the raging nationalism, chauvinism and racism in the capitalist world. Last week again swelled the huge list of outrages perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors and the South African racists with Washington's blessing, by the Ku Klux Klan in the United States itself and by London in Ulster. In an attempt to counter the infectious example of the new type of relations between peoples and states and to make nationalism a kind of dam in the path of the peoples' movement toward socialism and communism, imperialism has mounted a massive slander campaign. During his period as a professor one figure in the current U.S. Administration expressed the hope that "nationalism will blossom luxuriantly in the communist bloc."

And today Washington is endeavoring to gamble on nationalism in its military-political strategy, which includes attempts to undermine the socialist countries from within. But imperialism's forces are incapable of implementing their hopes and of deceiving the peoples.

People in various corners of the planet are warmly greeting the USSR's jubilee together with the Soviet people. The traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship month devoted to the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR ended the other day. "The 60th anniversary of the USSR is a great red-letter day for both the Soviet people and all progressive mankind," Prime Minister R. Mugabe of Zimbabwe declared. Soviet Union days have opened at UNESCO eadquarters in Paris and in Guinea. Ceremonies devoted to the glorious date were held last week in the capitals of the GDR, Afghanistan and Cyprus, in the West German city of Oldenburg and in the Japanese city of Sapporo. Exhibitions have been mounted: "The industrial Moscow region" in Bulgaria, "The architecture of the land of the soviets" in Vietnam, "We are the Soviet people" in Nepal, "60 years of the USSR and the scientific and technical progress of the land of the soviets" in Angola and "the successes of public health in the land of the Soviets" in Uganda.

For over 35 years now our planet has not been touched by the scorching breath of the conflagration of world war, which this time would jeopardize mankind's future.

This is to the credit above all of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. As the CPSU Central Committee November plenum noted, our country will act in a principled, consistent and considered fashion in the international arena. It firmly advocates ensuring peace and defends the vital interests of the USSR and its allies and friends. The Soviet Union will not permit those who are fond of chasing after military superiority to smash the strategic military equality, which embodies the principle of the sides' equal security and is a factor curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

Life is marching on. The socialist community is strengthening, the international communist movement is developing, and many liberated countries are strengthening their national independence. Interstate relations and trade, economic and cultural cooperation between countries with different sociopolitical systems are expanding.

The 37th General Assembly session, which is completing its work, has approved a number of important initiatives on averting nuclear war, many of which were put forward by the USSR and the other socialist countries. A resolution calling for an immediate freeze on nuclear arms was supported by 122 countries and opposed by 16. Namely the United States and those that are under its thumb. A similar picture was repeated in the votes on the majority of the two dozen resolutions on disarmament and on decisions relating to the situation in the Near East and southern Africa and a number of other issues. When the General Assembly approved a resolution demanding that the life of six South African patriots sentenced to death by Pretoria be spared and condemning the Republic of South Africa's attack on Lesotho, Washington found itself entirely on its own.

More than ever, Washington today is in the grip of militarist imperial fever. Its hope and prop are the closest allies, who however, also by no means always share "Uncle Sam's" bellicose ardor, and all sorts of shameful regimes like the rulers of Israel, Chile and El Salvador.

The nuclear "crusaders'" course, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, is meeting with growing resistance even from extremely broad circles in the West. Some 30,000 British people assembled for a demonstration at the Greenham Common airbase, protesting the plans to deploy American cruise missiles in Britain. The peace vigil outside the military base continues.

"No Pershing II's and cruise missiles in the FRG" was the appeal launched by the organizers of the traditional "spring peace marches" in the FRG. An antimissile demonstration by many thousands of people was held the other day in the Italian city of Palermo.

The Japanese Socialists' congress condemned the dragging of Japan into Washington's aggressive plans.

"Our world is beautiful and young. We will not allow it to be turned into radioactive ash" -- that was the slogan under which a forum of the American organization "Mobilization To Save Mankind" was held. Antiwar feeling in the United States has gained such scope that it was displayed both in the November elections and in the recent vote in the House of Representatives against earmarking appropriations in fiscal 1983 for the production of the first five MX missiles.

Using both threats and promises, the White House is making great efforts to obtain the money for production of the new MX missiles from Congress in evasion of the House of Representatives decision. All kinds of "compromise" proposals are being elaborated. The administration managed to get its bill through the Senate. However, an amendment forbidding the administration to use the money until Congress has approved a new basing method for the missiles was also adopted.

The fluctuations in the mood of American voters are like a pendulum swinging now to the right, now to the left, usually under the influence of internal, economic factors. In 1980 many Americans took on trust the rightwingers' promises. But the promised "prosperity and peace through strength" have in fact turned into the harshest economic crisis since the "Great Depression" of the thirties and into bellicosity that is increasing the threat of nuclear missile war. The sobering-up process is now beginning. The pendulum has swung in the other direction. And no matter how limited the congressmen's expression of will on the MX missile issue is and no matter what pretexts they seek to justify their "doveish" decision in the eyes of the "hawks," it is clear that the legislators are constantly aware that millions of their compatriots, worried by the present administration's adventurism, are breathing down their necks. "The Reagan administration's reactionary policy is meeting with increasing resentment among American citizens," U.S. Communist Party National Chairman H. Winston notes.

Today the peoples are emerging into the limelight of history more than ever before. There are powerful forces capable of saving peace.

Man does have a future!

Dangerous Self-Hypnosis

In June, during this first trip to Europe, U.S. President R. Reagan officially announced a "crusade" against socialism. On his first tour of the Old World, which ended yesterday, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz engaged in the practical implementation of these anticommunist slogans — Washington's new military-political strategy, which resurrects the gamble on nuclear blackmail.

G. Shultz was seeking the buildup of NATO's "muscle" and strict compliance with the timetable for the deployment of the Pershing II's and cruise missiles on European soil and was advocating new barriers in trade between West and East and the continuation of attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

The West European capitals' reaction to Washington's entreaties is contradictory, just as the situation in the region as a whole and in the individual countries is contradictory. Even the most inveterate "hawks" are bound to reckon with the threat posed by the sad fate of Firing range for a "limited" nuclear war which the Pentagon has in store for their countries. They are also bound to deal with the broad antiwar movement and with the real fruits of detente on the continent -- in both politics and trade.

"France will not allow another power to determine its economic and trade policy," President F. Mitterrand told the U.S. secretary of state. To varying extents provisos regarding Washington's plans for formulating a commong Western strategy in economic relations with the socialist states were also expressed in the other West European capitals. Other contradictions were also revealed.

As is well known, the United States intends to deploy new nuclear missiles weapons in Europe. These missiles are a first-strike weapon designed to fight a nuclear war in the Old World. Naturally, they may sharply increase the nuclear threat to the continent. NATO's "dual decision" was adopted 3 years ago. The Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe have been going on for over a year. Time is passing. And only a matter of months remains until the planned beginning of the deployment of the Pershing II's and cruise missiles. And Washington, literally clinging to its "zero option," which is calculated to achieve one-sided U.S. superiority, is trying to cast aspersions on the USSR's position and to turn the talks into a screen for its own self-seeking ventures.

And some NATO capitals are going along with Washington, as G. Shultz' talks in London, Rome and Bonn showed. But not all. The Hague and Brussels, under public pressure, are not consenting to the deployment of the new American missiles on their territory. And the Danish parliament recently voted to end Denmarks' financial participation in the preparations for implementing these nuclear plans.

Washington and certain West European leaders are still entertaining the illusion that it is possible to achieve military superiority and to turn it into an instrument of political diktat.

That is dangerous self-hypnosis.

It threatens increased tension in the world and a further deepening of the gulf in the West between the ruling elite and the broad masses, which operate from an antiwar standpoint.

Killers' Advocates

A few days ago super-orthodox Israeli rabbis decided that the Ten Commandements presented by God to the biblical prophet Moses were recorded on rectangular tablets, not round ones, as previously supposed.

It took the interpreters of the Talmud many centuries to establish the "truth." But when it comes to the true reasons behind the Camp David collusion, there was not need for long researches. They were clear from the moment that the agreement, blasphemously called a "peace" agreement, was signed on the White House lawn 3 and 1/2 years ato. "Peace" on Washington and Israeli terms means the assertion of U.S. domination in the Near East, the consolidation forever of Tel Aviv's occupation of Arab lands and a meager "autonomy" designed to bury the idea of creating a Palestinian state. This "peace" meant new aggressive onslaughts by Israel and the occupation that continues to this day of the territory of yet another Arab state -- Lebanon.

Such is the pedigree of the Near East "Reagan plan" and of the new round of "mediation" resumed by Washington emissary P. Habib the other day after consultations in the White House. These issues also featured at the meeting in Rome between U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and President H. Mubarak of Egypt.

Washington is trying to "reconcile" Israel and Lebanon -- in full accordance with the Camp David prescriptions and with the occupiers' impertinent claims of course. Refusing on all kinds of pretexts to withdraw its troops, Tel Aviv is demanding the creation of a so-called "security zone" in southern Lebanon and is seeking a separate peace with Lebanon and the possibility of dictating its will to the country.

What exactly is the role of the Washington "mediators"? It resembles that played by the skillful lawyer of a swaggering killer. The lawyer helps, advises, admonishes and bargains for the most favorable terms, defending his client's interests better than his client is doing himself.

Of course, the Washington "mediators" do not forget themselves and are trying to get an increase in the number of American Marines within the "multinational disengagement forces" in Beirut. They will be needed by the Pentagon, which has officially announced the creation of a new military command whose sphere of operation covers a huge region -- from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the east.

Time confirms over and over again that only a just and all-embracing political settlement and recognition of the legitimate rights of all the region's peoples, including the Palestinian people's right to create an independent state, can ensure peace in the Near East. That is precisely the sort of solution consistently advocated by the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA VIEWS CAPITALISM'S 'ECOLOGICAL CRISIS'

PM080815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov Second Edition p 4

[Article by G. Khozin: "Capitalism: Business Versus Nature"]

[Text] At its current session the UN General Assembly approved the "World Nature Charter" levying on all states responsibility for preserving our planet and its resources. The charter, work on which took about 3 years, urges states to take special steps to preserve the environment. The document reflected important provisions on the need to curb the arms race and deliver mankind from the danger of war, particularly the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Environmental conservation is an acute global problem. The dimensions of man's interference in natural processes are growing. As Acad V. I. Vernadskiy figuratively put it, "mankind is becoming a powerful geological force before our very eyes." Indeed, the changes which used to take place on our planet over many millennia and whole geological eras are now being accomplished as a result of human activity in a few dozen years.

In our day their attitude toward nature is among the most important indicators of the fundamental differences between the social tasks of the two opposed social systems. In the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries the state's concern for nature conservation and the zealous use of nature's resources has become a constitutional principle. Major resources are earmarked for the material reinforcement of this principle.

Capitalism's position in this sphere is in marked contrast. The numerous industrial accidents which frequently assume the forms of real catastrophes whose consequences take many years to eliminate are the highly conclusive "visiting card" of capitalism's ecological ethic. The city of Seveso, in Italy, shrouded in asphyxiating gases; the Love Canal in the United States, rendered toxic by industrial discharges; the contaminated Rhine in Central Europe -- these are just individual, widely known instances illustrating the steady trend toward capitalism's destruction of nature.

The aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism in the seventies and eighties also extended to the sphere of the mutual relations between society and nature and led to the "ecological crisis" which shook the United States, West Europe and Japan. The capitalist pursuit of maximum profit is resulting literally in an "invisible offensive" against nature, causing it increasingly tangible damage.

The pernicious consequences of private capitalist economic management, which have been accumulating for a long time can now be felt not only in production or in regions of intensive economic activity; they have become acute nationwide problems whose even partial solution requires substantial material resources and special efforts.

Analyzing the predatory activity of "youthful capitalism," K. Marx, in a letter to F. Engels, noted a statement which had attracted his attention: "Human projects which fail to consider the great laws of nature bring only calamities."

The chase for maximum profits deters the owners of private corporations from limiting the pollution of the soil, the air, internal waters and the littoral regions of the world's oceans. Noting the narrow utilitarian attitude displayed toward nature by the capitalist economy, the well-known U.S. biologist B. Commoner rightly asserts that the price for the degradation of the environment is paid here not by the businessman but by society as a whole.

The acuteness of the "ecological crisis" under the conditions of capitalism is borne out in particular by the following figures: Poisoning and contaminatoin of any kind affecting people in production are leading to the point where, in the United States, for instance, at least 100,000 people die every year from these causes, while a further 390,000 suffer serious damage.

The predatory attitude toward the environment is becoming a source of new difficulties and hardships for the broad working masses in the capitalist states. Higher prices to meet production expenditure on nature conservation, additional taxes, the deterioration of working and leisure conditions -- there are just a few of the forms in which the ecological costs of the capitalist method of production are shifted onto society.

The "dumping" in neighboring regions of one's own country, or even in neighboring states, of actively harmful industrial waste has become a grave crime of capitalism against nature. One dark summer night, relates THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, a large tanker truck which had traveled a long way halted at the edge of one of New Hampshire's large swamp areas. Furtively looking around, the driver discharged 32,000 liters of deadly chemical waste, capable of "eating" even metals. Reporting this and other similar cases, the newspaper cites data from the U.S. Enviromental Protection Agency: ver 90 percent of all harmful production waste in the United States is not collected and processed in accordance with the established rules.

But even when these rules are followed formally, the potential harm caused to nature is frequently no less. Thus, since the adoption in 1970 of a law limiting air pollution over 65 industrial enterprises and energy projects have been constructed in the United States with flues over 150 meters high, 75 with flues over 200 meters high and 35 with flues about 250 meters high. The achievements of construction technology would thus seemingly have made it possible to reduce somewhat the air pollution level. However, the consequences of these measures have proved pernicious for...neighboring Canada. It is clear from specialists' calculations that at present about 4 million tons of sulfur dioxide discharged into the upper strata of the atmosphere by industrial establishments on U.S. territory are entering the air over Canadian territory every year. J. Fraser, former Canadian minister of environment, stated that the "acid rain" caused by industrial discharges from U.S. territory "is Canada's most serious ecological problem."

The multinational corporations which hold sway in many developing countries play an active part in the unseemly business of the offensive against nature. Recent photographs taken from space of the Amazon Basin in Brazil -- the world's largest tract of tropical rain forests, sometimes called the "planet's lungs" -- attest that considerable damage which it will be very hard to repair has already been caused to this very important life-giving component of the biosphere. Nonetheless, under pressure from foreign capital, the intensive felling of the tropical forest is continuing in Brazil.

The governments of the capitalist states have been obliged to take steps to limit the corporations' predatory activity. However, even halfhearted measures encounter fierce resistance from the monopolies. For instance, the Reagan administration's advent to power in the United States entailed an abrupt shift toward curtailing state regulation in the nature protection field, too. The administration has sanctioned the lifting of the ban on a number of destructive operations and has authorized an offensive on reservation land.

It is no accident that throughout the seventies a powerful movement of environmentalists emerged in many capitalist countries. In the United States alone there are over 3,000 organizations of an ecological bent and their role in public life is growing.

The public in many countries is also deeply disturbed by the sometimes irreparable damage being done to the environment by the arms race started by imperialist circles. The increasing squandering of material resources in the military sphere and the vast scale of its consumption of energy, fuel and other materials badly needed for society's creative activities are reaching the point where the arms race is becoming an increasingly palpable brake on social progress.

Accidents with nuclear weapons and various types of military hardware are extremely dangerous for the natural environment and mankind. Incidents at bases housing U.S. missile-carrying submarines and nuclear-armed bombers on U.S. territory and other states have repeatedly given rise to situations critical for man and the biosphere. According to the yearbook of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), in a 30-year postwar period there were 125 serious accidents and mishaps involving bombers and missiles which could have ended in the detonation of an atomic or hydrogen device. The U.S. magazine MOTHER JONES has called the stockpiles of chemical weapons on United States and West European territory "ecological time bombs"

Now that U.S. imperialist circles are pursuing a policy of engaging in an all-out arms race and exacerbating tension, particular importance is attached to the Soviet initiative approved by the 36th UN General Assembly session -- "On States' Historical Responsibility for the Preservation of the World of Nature for the Present and Future Generations." This document played a direct role in the adoption of the "World Nature Charter" by the UN forum's current session.

The importance for mankind of ensuring that real progress is made in the cause of preserving the planet's natural resources is obvious. A prerequisite for this is to increase trust and mutual understanding among states and to take effective steps to limit the arms race.

EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN VIENNA

LD201828 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna December 20 TASS -- A conference to discuss proposals for ensuring peace and security in Europe will be held in Vienna from February 6 to 9, the conference's preparatory committee announced. It is made up of politicians and representatives of the public from 33 European states, the United States and Canada.

'RECORD SUM' ALLOCATED FOR U.S. MILITARY PLANS

LD201926 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The White House is continuing its dangerous course toward increasing the arms race which is unprecedented in scale. In the last weeks leading up to new year what is called here the political season has been coming to an end. Senators and congressmen are at present going their separate ways for the Christmas and New Year holidays. A temporary lull is settling in on the capitol. The time is coming for reviewing the results of the activity of the U.S. Congress over the past 12 months.

In the general opinion of U.S. observers one of the most important problems which the Washington legislators ran into was the problem of the production and deployment on the country's territory of the latest weapon -- the so-called MX missiles. As is reported, the Reagan Administration is now trying to achieve a compromise, or in other words it is putting very strong pressure on senators and members of the House of Representatives to force them to make a deal and finally to accept the plan for the production and deployment of the new weaponry.

In reality, Congress has approved the military budget for the 1984 financial year. A record sum has generously been allocated for the Pentagon's military preparations, which is in excess of $230 billion dollars. That is almost $50 billion more than in the current financial year. Approximately $4 billion will be spent on building such very new weapons as the B-1 strategic bomber. Also 3.5 billion is being set aside for building another atomic aircraft carrier. No mean sum will be spent on expanding the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces which Washington sees as the basic tool for the implementation of its aggressive policy in many parts of the globe.

Therefore, if we discount the MX missiles, Congress has completely approved all the Washington administration's programs directed at further increasing the arms race. It has continued to support the Reagan policy of dangerous military preparations, a policy which leads to increasing the threat of military conflict.

WEINBERGER CITED ON RDF ROLE IN 'INTERVENTIONS'

LD202028 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 20 TASS -- Having established the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, Washington prepares to use it for armed interventions in the oil-rich areas of the Near and Middle East, as well as in other "hot spots," of the planet. This is the substance of today's interview of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger with the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES. The Rapid Deployment Force, we said bluntly, are automatically "linked" to oil fields and it is very probable that they will be used there. However, the defence secretary added, this is only one of the areas for their possible use. The force may be sent to other places as well, as was the case with the British being forced to send their troops to the Falkland Islands.

The cynical admission of the boss of the Pentagon gives added proof to the fact that Washington is methodically working out plans for armed adventure abroad to take possession of major sources of raw materials, and to overthrow sovereign governments not to the liking of the United States.

In this connection, especially intensive preparations are being pursued in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean area. According to Caspar Weinberger, being actively canvassed at present is the question of establishing permanent headquarters for the Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East. One of the possible options, he pointed out, is the Egyptian Air Force base Ra's Banas on the Red Sea coast, which is "suitable" from the strategic point of view.

U.S. CREATION OF NEW 'HIGH COMMAND' SCORED

LD202130 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In its geopolitical calculations, the Pentagon, it appears, is prepared to divide the world into U.S. military districts. One is again convinced of this by the decision of the U.S. defense secretary to form -- as of 1 January -- a new U.S. forces high command. The long tentacles of this high command will this time encompass the territory of 19 states in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean. Together with the U.S. military high commands for the Near East, Europe, Africa, the Pacific Ocean basin, and the Caribbean this will already be the seventh such military establishment situated far beyond U.S. borders.

I personally do not cease to be amazed by the cynicism of the Washington mystifiers. So many tears and so much ink have been spent there on the mythical Soviet military threat. But under the cover of this noise, Washington is brazenly trampling on the sovereignty of dozens of states, and establishing its unasked for military commands. The United States has spread throughout the whole world 2,500 of its military bases, and has turned wide expanses of the globe into its notorious theaters of military operations. U.S. imperialism clearly likes the role of world gendarme, but Washington's ambitions are not destined to come true, writes the West German Paper DIE TAT. Times have changed, peoples are more and more confidenctly meeting the Pentagon's global strategies with their own global strategy -- the strategy of peace and security.

HOLDRIDGE STATEMENT ON EASTERN POLICY NOTED

LD181438 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The U.S. will press for the expansion of its military and political hegemony in the Far East, the South-East Asia and the western Pacific and will try to draw the countries situated there into confrontation with the Soviet Union. This follows from the statements of the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge made at a press conference here.

Japan is a key to the U.S. strategy in eastern Asia, he said. In the military sphere, it should take upon itself greater responsibility both for the "defense" of the Japanese isles and for military operations within the range of 1,000 miles from Japan.

According to J. Holdridge, the U.S. would like to turn ASEAN into a military and political alliance under the U.S. aegis and a link between Japan and South Korea where about 40,000 U.S. troops are deployed. The U.S. is planning to include the young states of western Pacific in the same sphere of U.S. influence.

ZUBKOV: WORLD LOOKS TO MOSCOW, NOT U.S.

LD191900 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast: commentary by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] All over the world people are commemorating the forth-coming festive jubilee of our state. They are attending meetings, visiting exhibitions and taking part in numerous encounters in order to learn more about our way of life, and to express their feelings of good will and solidarity with our country.

However not everybody is rejoicing about our feast. Trans-atlantic special services, all sorts of radio voices and printed publications in the United States and elsewhere are trying to slander and denigrate the achievements of the Soviet Union; instead it is the American way of life that is being presented as a model. America is being proclaimed as the new beginning, the model of democracy. In this model, exemplary country, 300 people lose their jobs every hour, and 50 million people live below the official survival minimum, while women still do not have equal rights with men. In this model country child labor is being exploited; this is forbidden by law but hundreds of thousands of children are working on American farms and plantations, for bread and shelter alone. Social Security programs in the United States have been out by the sum of $40 billion in 1 year alone and in 1 year too the net profits of monopolies amounted to $145 billion. For those which fulfill military orders profits amount to 100 percent; each dollar brings in two, each million brings in two million. America is divided into those who are rich and those who are poor, into whites and blacks. A wall of humiliation, of racial hostility has grown up from the days of childhood. Or is perhaps that the U.S. Administration regards as the supreme manifestation of democracy the president's decree on the extension of the authorizations of the CIA and other special services which now, on a legal basis, tap telephone coversations, open letters and are allowed to enter any house and search it.

This is the situation as it exists; facts are exposing the lies of these who profess human rights the American way. Their objective is to bring people up in an attitude of submissiveness to the burdens of a bourgeois society and to sow doubts about socialism. However, ever since the first days of the existence of a Soviet power people's minds and hearts have leaned toward our country the minds and hearts of all those who were hapless and oppressed. The world continues to look to Moscow, and the imperialists can do nothing about it, no matter what new theories they might pick up, no matter what models they might propose. The world looks upon Moscow with hope because it knows and believes that our party and our state have objectives that never change: These are the securing of a stable peace, the defense of the right of peoples to independence and to social progress. The world looks toward Moscow.

COMPARISON: REAGAN ADDRESS ON MX DEPLOYMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 December in its Second Edition publishes on page 5 a "Rejoinder" by G. Vasilyev under the heading "Faulty Logic." This item has been compared with the TASS International Service Russian version published on page AA 1 of the 15 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading 'Faulty Logic' and found to be identical, with the following exception:

PRAVDA adds the following concluding paragraph: The present U.S. Administration's hegemonistic logic, according to which the path toward peace lies through mountains of weapons of mass destruction, leads in a different direction. It is a faulty logic contradicting historical experience, facts and common sense.

SKVORTSOV ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE IN INDOCHINA

LD140828 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 14 TASS -- Under the heading "There Must Be No Repetition" Pravda today carries an article by Valerian Skvortsov who describes the results of the United States' chemical warfare in Indochina. During ten years of war in Indochina, he writes, the Pentagon's Air Force spread hundreds of kilograms of dioxine containing eleven million gallons of "agent orange" over Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, tens of thousands of stillborn children in southern provinces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam alone are a consequence of the continuing effect of this toxic substance and so are other tens of thousands who perished not being born since medics regard the action of dioxine as still continuing. Hectares upon hectares of land sown to rice, vegetables and fruit potentially carry death or maiming to future generations. Heavy American bombers dropped hundreds of bombs upon the zones of Laos liberated at that time with the object of artificially damning rivers and causing landslides. In "carpet bombing" between 1964 and 1973 some 2.5 million tons of bombs were dropped which is over ten tons per capita.

In the sixties and seventies vast areas were sprayed from the air with napalm or covered with clouds of "agent orange" notes the author of the article, and they still are a dead zone so much affected that even the stormy tropical vegetation could not overcome the massive ecological injury. Vast areas in the Laotian Provinces Xieng Kouang and Houaphan, which could produce food for northern Laos, are still deserts.

The United States used chemical weapons in Indochina as one of the means of halting the national liberation and revolutionary movements. Today, seeking to assert its role of settling the "destinies of the world," the Pentagon time and again revives the dream of a "war without bloodshed", stockpiles tremendous quantities of chemicals for the destruction of harvests, and also nerve gas and prepares in an atmosphere shrouded in top secrecy bacteriological warfare.

The zones of "chemical hell" set up in Indochinese countries as a result of the American use of chemical weapons, the article says in conclusion, vividly shows into what land will be transformed and what future lies in store for mankind, if the chemical warfare strategists from the Pentagon dare to spread their stockpiles of toxic clouds.

VNA REBUTS THAI CLAIMS OF VIETNAMESE SHELLING

PM201613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Slander Refuted"]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Dec -- VNA refuted the slanderous allegations of the Thai newspapers THE BANGKOK POST and NATION REVIEW which, quoting that country's military circles reported alleged Vietnamese shelling of Thai territory on 10 December.

These fabrications the agency stresses are aimed at undermining dialogue between Vietnam and Thailand.

USSR CONSULTATIONS WITH THAI OFFICIALS REPORTED

BK181152 Moscow in Thai 1100 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The Soviet Union and Thailand held consultations at the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday.

Attending the meeting on the Soviet side were Ministry of Foreign Affairs collegium member Kapitsa and other high-level officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Representating the Thai side were Thai Foreign Affairs Under Secretary of State Arun Phanuphong and Thai Ambassador to Moscow Waikun Samruatruamphon. Officials of the two countries discussed relations between the two countries and some international issues of common interest, such as the situation in Southeast Asia. The consultation proceeded in an enthusiastic atmosphere.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW191145 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has stated that the nonaligned summit to be held soon in New Delhi should focus attention on the issues of peace consolidation, disarmament, and establishment of a just system of international economic relations. In the capital of India, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach has met with representatives of the all-India Peace and Solidarity Organization. He said that Vietnam will concentrate all its efforts on ensuring success for the forthcoming summit to help continue to consolidate the Nonaligned Movement.

NGUYEN CO THACH ON UPCOMING INDOCHINESE SUMMIT

BK210015 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] The Indochinese countries' summit will be held in Vientiane in January, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said during a press conference in New Delhi. He said that the aims of this summit are to further increase the multifaceted cooperation among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and to coordinate new initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and security in the region.

Today Nguyen Co Thach ended his official visit in India and left New Delhi.

U.S. POLICY IN MICRONESIA CAUSES CONCERN

LD181414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] New York, 18 Dec (TASS) -- The community of nations is deeply concerned by attempts by the United States to finally dismember Micronesia, to turn to it into its neocolonial possession and to try and disguise these efforts under the UN flag. This is being stated by the participants in a discussion in the Trusteeship Council which met to consider the U.S. requests to send a UN mission to Belau, to the Marshal Islands and to the federal states of Micronesia to observe the plebiscite planned by the United States with respect to the future of these territories.

The Soviet Union has on more than one occasion criticized the actions of the United States with respect to the trustee territory of Micronesia, the USSR representative V. Oleandrov stated. Like many other states we consider that this activity contravenes the declaration of granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, and a number of UN resolutions.

The militarization of the region, the use of territory for more military-strategic purposes, the attempts to adapt it for the purposes of domination over the whole region, the Soviet representative stressed, this is the direction being pursued by the United States. In other words, it is a question of turning Micronesia into an American colonial possession. V. Oleandrov said that the Soviet Union cannot support the resolution concerning the sending of a mission. We are against attempts to give a semblance of legality to unlawful activities.

More on U.S. Intentions

LD111446 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 11 TASS -- Washington, which resorts to unceremonious, colonialist methods, intends to turn Micronesia, the U.S. trust territory, into its "unsinkable aircraft carrier". This is clear from a speech which was made at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by U.S. representative to the negotiations of political future of Micronesia, Frederick Zeder.

Having reported that the United States concluded with the Pacific archipelagoes of Micronesia agreements on the notorious "free association" with the United States, he left no doubt that such a status practically does not differ at all from colonial enslavement.

"Free association" agreements, he said, envisage, specifically, that it will be exclusively Washington which will deal with questions of military use of the islands. He said that about 60 per cent of the "aid" which the United States intends to render to Micronesia will be used exclusively for military purposes.

Islands U.S. Proving Ground

LD171000 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 17 Dec 82

[PRAVDA: Micronesia a U.S. Military Proving Ground]

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- For more than 35 years now the USA has been turning the islands of Micronesia, which are its trust territory, into a military proving ground of the USA, Tomas Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA's correspondent in New York, points out in the newspaper. Washington is planning to build the largest naval base of that area on Palau Islands in the Western part of Micronesia not far from the Philippines. The naval base will cover 30 per cent of the whole territory of Palau. This base, along with the military facilities on other islands of Micronesia, as the Pentagon's representative recently admitted, will enable the U.S. Navy to reach the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and the Indian Ocean by the shortest route.

The Palau Islands, the author points out, are not the only in Micronesia, on which it is planned to build new bases. The Pentagon has drawn up a detailed plan, according to which the whole of that area will be enmashed in a network of U.S. military facilities and turned into a training centre for American military.

The population of Palau (like of the other parts of Micronesia), the dispatch stresses, is ever more vigorously opposing the plans of the American militarists. The referendum held in 1980 approved a draft constitution providing for a ban on storage, transportation and use of nuclear weapons on the islands.

The U.S. State Department, Tomas Kolesnichenko writes, immediately intervened and exerted open pressure, including threats to preserve the semicolonial status of Palau for many years to come if the results of the referendum were reflected in the constitution. Despite that, the people's committee formed by broad sections of the population has ratified the results of the referendum. But Washington has not given up its stand, the U.S. Supreme Court on trust territories has vetoed the draft constitution as being allegedly "unlawful". "On their part the Americans have prepared their own draft of constitution [as received], but it has been rejected by a majority of the population, who again voted for the first version."

POLISH REACTION TO U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' NOTED

PM170851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Rebuff to Interference"]

[Text] Warsaw, December 12 -- A statement by the Polish Government's authorized representative for the press, circulated here by the Polish news agency PAP, emphasizes that the Government of the Polish People's Republic is indignant at the U.S. Administration's gross interference in the internal affairs in Poland.

The forthcoming sessions concerning martial law, the statement says, prompted the U.S. Administration to come forward with a whole set of aggressive and impudent proclamations, resolutions and statements. The anti-Polish campaign does not subside. The further stabilization of the situation in Poland and the lifting of martial-law restrictions give rise to confusion and fury in Washington.

It should be recalled, the statement points out, that as long ago as 1981 the events in Poland were developing in accordance with the Reagan administration's plans, i.e. the process of eroding the Polish statehood and paralyzing the economy was going on, while the United States hypocratically talked about "non-interference in the internal affairs of Poland."

However, now that the hopes for a fratricidal conflict in Poland have been dashed, the United States overtly and insistently interferes in Polish affairs, obviously and publicly inciting the Poles against the constitutional authorities and the country's laws.

The U.S. President, for example, lectures the Polish Government on how it should behave. He makes a normalization of Polish-American relations dependent on the implementation of those instructions. Through his interference and preachings the President of the United States again insults the dignity of the Polish people.

The statement stresses that sovereign Poland, which resolves its problems on its own, is overcoming and will overcome difficulties regardless of U.S. wishes and conditions. Our actions, it says, are promoted by the interests of the Polish people, and not by the imperial plans of the United States. The U.S. Government will not manage to slow down the progress of normalising the situation in Poland. The process of getting out of martial law does not and will not take place under Washington's pressure.

The authorized representative of the Polish Government recalled that for the U.S. Government circles there exists a natural field of activities: The territory of the United States and the now highly complex problems of the American people.

REAGAN DOMESTIC POLICY, 'ZEAL' OVER POLAND HIT

Zorin Commentary

LD181212 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Excerpts] It may appear from the statements that President Reagan has been making, one after another, that the chief concern of the American people now is the events taking place thousands of miles away from their country in Poland, and not the developments at home. The impression is that America is not facing problems of its own, that unemployment has not hit the 12 million mark, and the millions of people who still have jobs are not afraid to lose them.

If you look through newspaper reports on the presidential speeches you will find out that Mr Reagan has mentioned some of the problems I have spoken of today, but if you compare the amount of zeal the President has put into his speeches on the developments in Poland with the general and nebulous pronouncements he has made with regard to the burning problems facing the nation, you are bound to notice the glaring discrepancy between the concerns of the men in Washington and the concerns of millions of Americans. President Reagan presents himself as a fighter for human rights in Poland, although he is in a perfect position to know that the Poles are not asking anyone outside the country to defend their rights, and everything that is taking place in the country is taking place in full accordance with its legislation.

Now the question is what did the voters in the United States ask their President to do 2 years ago. Did they ask him to interfere in the affairs of sovereign countries far away from American territory, or did they want him to settle the acute problems facing their country?

In a way these two issues are related to one another. During the term of office of this administration the economic situation in the United States has deteriorated. In these circumstances the President of the United States is trying to turn the attention of the Americans to problems that do not concern them in the least. By whipping up hysteria over the so-called Polish issue the bureaucrats in Washington are unskillfully and crudely attempting to divert public opinion at home from the burning problems facing the country. These problems, however, will not be removed by Washington's rhetoric. Apparently the American Administration doesn't realise that it is in the interests of the American people and in its own political interests to stop meddling in the affairs of other nations and get down to solving the problems at home, of which there are quite a few.

Rudionov Assessment

LD110458 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Commentary by Boris Rudionov: "Unlucky Crusaders"]

[Text] In the colorful chronicle of international events of the year now drawing to a close, chroniclers of international relations will have to include the June day in Westminster on which, applauded by British Tories, President Reagan proclaimed a new crusade against communism. This was not, however, a propaganda exaggeration committed in a fervor of oration. Reagan has not abandoned the pose of crusader. It suffices to look through the latest statements by the host of the White House during his visit to Latin America. The U.S. President, not bothering to give proof, presented his conclusion about attacks instigated by Cuba with overt assistance from the USSR. He also talked about the determination of his administration to come to the aid of the actual and potential victims of those very attacks. The tragedy of El Salvador is the best evidence of the true nature of the help rendered to the mythical victims of attacks by the communist camp.

Among the countries the Washington administration intends to defend against the aggression supported by the Soviet Union is Poland. Indeed, the crusade proclaimed by Reagan to drive out the satan of communism is directly linked not only with Central American countries, but also, as Reagan recently stated in a confidential conversation on the White House lawn, with Poland, which is a long way from the shores of the Potomac. According to Reagan, all good Christians on both sides of the Atlantic should saddle horses, put on knight's armor and, under the smokescreen of feverishly installed Pershings and Tomahawks, set off without delay on a crusade against the communist plague which is sown by the infidels from Moscow and their satellites, as Reagan put it.

The nations of socialist countries, however, have nerves of steel and, in addition to this, an excellent memory. It is worth adding that crusades evoke associations other than those of President Reagan, who evidently bases his notions of history on Hollywood drama. The Polish nation has not forgotten, for instance, that under the flag of crusades German soldiers besieged, not the far away Jerusalem, but the nearby Slav Szozecin. Also, those with whom Polish, Lithuanian and Russian warriors fought to their dying breath on the field of Grunwald, considered themselves to be successors of the crusader knights. Our nations remember equally well that the demented Fuehrer regarded himself to be the heir of Friedrich Barbarossa and called the plan of aggression against the Soviet Union, which was carried out from the territory of occupied and oppressed Poland, by that name.

Such are the lessons of history. Thus, let President Reagan not allege that, in the form of a crusade, he is conducting, as we shall put it, a justified ideological struggle against communism. What is at stake here is not an ideological struggle but a concentrated psychological attack, which is accompanied by attempts to disrupt the strategic equilibirum in Europe and the world, to impose on mankind a new military confrontation, and to push it to the brink of a nuclear catastrophy.

Another objective also leaves no doubts. Brutally interfering in Polish affairs and at the same time accusing the Soviet Union of aggressive intentions or even actions against a friendly fraternal country, the contemporary crusaders are trying to weaken the Warsaw Pact Organization and the entire socialist community in an attempt to alter the political map of post-war Europe. How can one not mention the treachery of medieval Crusader knights who were going east supposedly to save their Christian brothers from infidels and later devastated the mainstay of Christianity, Constantinople.

Hypocritically spouting, let Poland be Poland, contemporary U.S. crusaders would like to transform her into another El Salvador, a country with a devastated economy that is politically dependent and stained with blood shed in a civil war. On 13 December 1981 the El Salvador variant for Poland was foiled. No actions by the U.S. Administration, irrespective of their indiscriminate character, can change this fact. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski put it aptly at the Barborka celebrations in Jastrzebie: Poland will not give in to foreign diktat. A government that would do this would simply not deserve to be called the Polish Government. He added: This self-confidence, even in a situation as difficult as the present one, is given us by our strong and lasting alliances. They are and will always be the foundation of our position in Europe and the world, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed.

So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its stance is clear and unchanging. It is in favor of the fastest possible end to the socio-political crisis in Poland, and the further strengthening of socialism in the neighboring fraternal country. The Soviet Union is in favor of the development of mutually beneficial relations with its ally, people's Poland, relations based on the principle of equal rights.

POLISH MARTIAL LAW SUSPENSION, WARNING REPORTED

LD202350 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Viktor Olenichev dispatch from Warsaw]

[Excerpt] Martial law in Poland is to be suspended throughout the country, starting from the 31 of this month. The decree has been passed by the State Council on the basis of parliament's resolution.

It was the State Council that initiated parliamentary debate on the issue. As the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski said in a recent statement on radio and television only those provisions of martial law will remain fully or partially in force that directly protect the basic interests of the state and of the national economy and strengthen the personal security of citizens. The Polish leader warned that no one either in Poland or abroad, should entertain any hopes of sowing sedition in the country again.

Polish workers and the public in general fully realize to whom the warning is addressed. It is a message to the underground counterrevolutionaries and their foreign patrons, the U.S. Administration first and foremost. Many Polish workers have made it clear that they have not been misled by President Reagan's claim of being the prosecutor of Poland's interests. There is a widespread opinion in the country that in reality the American Administration is acting to the detriment of millions of Poles as they seek to take their country out of the crisis.

DAILY VIEWS IMPROVED POLISH COAL PRODUCTION

LD150834 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 15 Dec 82

["On the Way to Change" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- During the past eleven months of this year Polish miners produced 174 million tons of coal. Fifteen million more tons are expected to be mined in December to bring the year's total close to 190 million tons, Yu. Orlik and G. Pryakhin, special correspondents of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Warsaw, write in the newspaper today.

It is said in the article that coal output in Poland last year was only 163 million tons. As a result, the country found itself on the brink of an energy catastrophe. Hundreds of construction sites had to be frozen and one in three cement furnaces stopped. Many enterprises were put on a power ration.

After the introduction of martial law in December last year a difficult, but steady, process was started to get the country out of the crisis. The mining industry was the first to achieve normal working rhythm.

"At the Ministry of Mining Industry and Power Engineering," the correspondents write, "we were told some things which shed additional light on the events of the recent past and explained why the mines of Silesia attracted such close attention in Washington and other capitals far from Poland. They also showed why ardent appeals in defence of the 'honour of the Polish miner', that is calls for sabotage, strikes and boycotting works on Saturdays, came from overseas."

While trying with the help of the Solidarity organization to undermine the foundation of the Polish economy and counting their future political dividends (disorganization of the Polish economy and the downfall of the existing system there), the overseas advocates of a "self-governed Poland" did not forget about their own profits either. The catastrophic slump in coal output compelled Poland to limit to a minimum its coal exports to Western countries -- from 27 million tons in 1980 to 7.5 million tons in 1981. So the gap left in the traditionally Polish coal markets was filled by the USA, which increased its coal exports by 29 million tons, Australia (11 million tons) and South Africa (9 million tons). "In other words, they made capital on the Polish crisis, and no small capital at that. It is little wonder therefore that the West did not stint money for the Solidarity. It knew that all the expenses would be recouped."

POLISH ARMY EXHIBIT HONORING USSR REPORTED

LD202348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1718 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Dec (TASS) -- An exhibition: "60 Years of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" organized by the Central Military Library of the Polish Army opened here today. General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chief of staff of the Polish Army, and deputy minister of national defense; Lt General J. Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army and vice minister of national defense; Polish and Soviet generals and officers attended the opening. The exposition contains books and historic materials from funds of the Central Military Library. The exhibit shows the achievements of the multinational family of Soviet peoples in the development of the national economy, science, technology and culture. Materials devoted to the history of the Soviet Armed Forces, the everyday military life of servicemen of the Soviet and Polish Armies, reliably standing together with armes of other members of the Warsaw Pact guarding peace and socialism have been collected and displayed in a special section.

USSR-CSSR NUCLEAR POWER AGREEMENT SIGNED 8 DEC

LD081240 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- Atomic power engineering is one of the main branches of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in economic development. The meeting between Alexey Antonov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of Government of Czechoslovakia, ended here today. During the meeting the sides discussed the course of realisation of the programme of bilateral cooperation in this important field. They considered matters of cooperation in the construction of a number of atomic power stations (APS) in Czechoslovakia with Soviet organisations' participation, in particular, the Bohunice, Dukovany, Mohovce APS and the first section of the Temelin APS. The sides also discussed various aspects of bilateral Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the manufacture of APS equipment, matters of its operation. An appropriate protocol on the results of the talks was signed.

Besides, during Alexey Antonov's and Ladislav Gerle's meeting talks were concluded and an inter-governmental agreement on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the construction of the second section of the "Temelin" APS was signed. The second section will include two 1,000-megawatt power units. The USSR will do design work, organise the construction of this big project and will also deliver equipment to its specialisation under the agreement on multilateral specialisation and coordination in production and reciprocol deliveries of APS equipment for 1981-1990, signed in 1979 within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Czechoslovak organisations, in keeping with the reached agreement, will ensure the supply of the reactor units for the second section of the Temelin APS. Czechoslovakia has a big programme for the development of atomic power engineering. In cooperation with Soviet organisations Czechoslovakia also renders assistance in the construction of aps to other countries of the socialist community. In particular, Czechoslovak enterprises have successfully mastered the manufacture of the VVER-440 reactor units. Two such units have already been delivered to the Hungarian People's Republic to the PAS APS. A VVER-440 unit is being supplied to the German Democratic Republic for the Nord APS. As far as a larger-power reactor unit, the VVER-1000, is concerned, the first set is planned to be installed in 1987. Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in atomic power engineering is of much importance for the development of this modern branch in the two countries. It is an example of fruitful cooperation among the countries of the socialist community in various branches of the economy.

FURTHER DETAILS ON PONOMAREV GREEK VISIT

Ponomarev Address

NC191614 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 18 Dec 82 p 7

["Text" of address by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, at meeting of the Greek-Soviet Friendship Society in Athens on 17 Dec]

[Text] Esteemed friends, ladies and gentlemen:

Allow me to convey to you, the representatives of the Greek-Soviet Friendship Society the most warm, cordial greetings of the Soviet people who cherish feelings of sincere friendship toward the Greek people.

Dear friends, our country and Greece have been linked with friendly relations for a long time. This began in the 1820's when Russia helped Greece achieve its freedom and independence. This continued during World War II, when the Soviet Union, defeating German Nazism and its collaborators, helped the Greek people free themselves from the fascist yoke.

The renowned great works of ancient classical Greece and its gifted architects and sculptors are well known in the Soviet Union.

The translations of the work of Homer, Aristophanes, Aristotle, and Aeschylus; the theatrical work of Sophocles and Aeschylus; and the speeches of Demosthenes are very popular in our country. The Soviet people know very well the Greek people's mass heroism during the resistance against the fascist occupiers. The organizer and backbone of this resistance was the Communist Party of Greece [KKE]. The Soviet people are very much interested in the work of contemporary Greek writers and poets. Their books have been extensively published in our country.

These days our socialist country is celebrating a great anniversary. On 21 December there will be a joint meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet and the Russian Federation in the conferences palace at the Kremlin to honor the 60th anniversary of the establishment of mankind's first multinational socialist state.

Looking back, we see that our path was not simple and easy. It was necessary to solve new problems, and frankly, they were not at all simple as these problems were never solved before. However, today we Soviet Communists can say with pride to you friends that we have achieved many fundamental and great objectives which were advanced by the founders of our state headed by the great Lenin.

During the 6 decades of our country, we went from socioeconomic backwardness to the pinnacle of social progress, from poverty and desolation to developing socialism effectively, from mistrust and even enmity between nations to their close friendship and rallying together. We can speak for hours about what has happened in our country during these 60 years when so many important events and achievements took place. However, if we try to summarize the results of what has been achieved during that time, we can say the following:

In practice a socialist society was established in our country that permanently wiped out every exploitation of people by others, a society which is characterized by the spirit of the working people's cooperation and by the spirit of collectiveness. A democratic society has been established in our country with the true meaning of the word. Democracy in your language means the rule by the people, and this is exactly what exists in our country. A society of the highest civilization has been established in our country, which has amassed all the past achievements and enriched them with the talent and traditions of the country's peoples.

I think that you understand why the Soviet people, who consist of over 100 nations and peoples, are justifiably proud for what they have achieved with their hands during these 6 decades. At the same time the feelings of relaxation and arrogance about our successes are foreign to our people. Being well aware of the great work that has been done, we also clearly understand the unsolved problems. We do not simply understand them but we exert true and specific efforts toward their solution. Here exactly lies the significance of the recent Central Committee plenum of our party held in November.

In the West there are people who are still looking forward to a socialist crisis. We must disappoint them by saying that their expectations for a socialist crisis will never materialize.

Our country today strives to hasten its progress by backing the strong foundations that were laid in socialist developments for decades.

It is self-evident, my friends, that we want stable peace for the successful implementation of our plans. The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, which it followed since the October Revolution, emerges from the same essence of our regime. You can judge for yourselves whether internally we base our relations between nations on principles of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation. How is it possible to strive for different relations with foreign peoples? If we have abolished for good exploitation and every social and national oppression internally, how is it possible to strive for the oppression of other peoples?

I can say with certainty that we have no reason whatsoever to follow the policy of enmity, contradiction or oppression against the West or East. The Soviet Union does not strive to frighten and threaten anyone, contrary to the allegations of our ideological adversaries.

It is true that today authoritative U.S. circles continually speak about the Soviet military threat. We can classify all these and other similar allegations in the category of modern mythology. By contrast to the ancient bards, however, the creators of this mythology are not motivated by a luminous and optimistic view of the world. Primitive monstrous lies, slander and distortion serve the cheapest of goals: justification of preparations for the most criminal act ever experienced by humanity -- the unleashing of a nuclear war.

Impartial facts, which can be checked in the most objective manner, demonstrate that the viewpoint of an alleged violation by the Soviet Union of the military balance between East and West, as well as allegations about a certain U.S. inferiority to the USSR in the armaments sector are all nonsense.

There is a sphere in which the U.S. is truly far behind the Soviet Union -- it is far behind us in actions aimed at protecting peace; in steps toward stopping a confrontation; and in developing relations of firm peace among all the peoples.

In respect of the Soviet Union you can, dear friends, rest assured that there are no actions which our people will be unwilling to undertake in order to protect peace.

Exactly during these very months our people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad. We were forced to fight to the last breath in the heart of Russia, on the banks of the Volga, and we lasted and won. Could it be so difficult for one to understand, for anyone who is in a position to understand, that the people, who have survived such a war which had so many victims like our people did, cannot want war and cannot consider war as a means toward solving political and ideological problems?

In Russia we have a song which is called "Do the Russians Want War?" which says that no matter which Soviet is asked about this he will reply, "no, they do not want it." This, comrades, is the truth.

Our unwillingness for war, however, is not a simple refusal to accept violent methods for the solution of problems. Our opposition to war means an active struggle against war. We know that your position is the same. Today, when the U.S. and NATO militarist forces are hatching new and more dangerous plans, intensifying the threat of war and forging ever newer weapons for the extermination of man, we, like all the communists, like all men of goodwill, state: We are all in favor of peace -- let us all go forward to the struggle against the threat of war; let us guarantee protection of the primary right of man -- the right to live.

Long live the friendship of the peoples of our countries.

Long live peace in the entire world.

Ponomarev Interview

NC201113 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 19 Dec 82 p 3

[Exclusive Interview granted to RIZOSPASTIS by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee and leader of the Soviet delegation to the 11th KKE Congress in Athens; date not given]

[Text] Question -- On 30 December the Soviet people, and with them all of progressive humanity, will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR. What were the main stages of development of the Soviet state during these past 60 years, and toward which goals are the Soviet people now working under the leadership of the CPSU?

Answer -- The Soviet socialist state was the result of the 1917 October Revolution. A civil war was waged on the territory of former Russia for nearly 5 years against imperialist intervention and domestic counterrevolution. The peoples of the Soviet state supported the party of Lenin and entrusted their fate to it. This party led the people and the country to great socioeconomic victories. The correct solution of the national problem was one of the most important achievements. More than 100 nations and nationalities lived in old Russia. The large-state oppression of the peoples by tsarism, the bourgeois class, nationalist division and enmity prevailed. All this was ended a long time ago. Friendship among peoples reigns in the land of the Soviets. It is based upon the equal rights of all peoples, all republics of the union. All nations have united in the struggle for the construction of socialism, and this has led to the great improvement of the economy of the republics, to the unprecedented blossoming of civilization and the arts. All this was achieved on the basis of Lenin's teachings on the national issue.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was founded in 1922. This was another great stage in the development of the country and of society. After this followed the country's industrialization, the collectivization of agrarian society and the cultural revolution. The 1941-45 war interrupted the country's peaceful development. During this war, however, all peoples and nations, united over the leadership of the Communist Party, achieved the crushing defeat of German fascism and that of its satellites, and helped to liberate many peoples of Europe from the alien fascist yoke.

After the end of the war, the Soviet people worked actively for the further constructive building of socialism and achieved great victories in this sector.

A society of developed socialism now exists in the USSR. Throughout all the vast expanses of the USSR creative, original work is being conducted and the living standard of the peoples is rising. All this was excellently demonstrated by all the peoples during the past 60 years of the USSR.

Naturally we did not manage to do all that we wanted. Foreign developments -- the continual pressure of the imperialist forces and objective factors -- did play their part here. I believe that two aspects of the problem are being relatively underestimated. All that our people achieved under the Party of the Communists, founded by Lenin, was being achieved for the first time in the history of humanity. Throughout the chronicles of humanity nobody ever saw an example like ours. Our people started, on 25 October 1917, to build the structure of the new society stone by stone. Nobody, ever, in the past has had to face such a problem, much less to cope with it.

We still do not consider our existing society as ideal. Yet with our work -- not an easy task -- and by overcoming everything, the country's old backwardness, the fires of the wars and the pressures of imperialism, we created a new world. This is a world which does not know the meaning of exploitation and oppression, a world of social and national equality. The problems which concern the workers in Greece, like in the other capitalist countries, do not concern us. We have no critical fluctuations in production, unemployment, inflation. We successfully solved the housing problem. Children receive whatever they need -- if you wish, they are the privileged class of our society. The veterans of labor know they will receive a pension which is sufficient to live on as well as free medical care.

Today, all this is provided by our current programs. It is difficult to explain them in a few words. We can say only one thing: that our programs have a continual upward trend. The main thing is that man and the care of man and his interests are at the center of society's concern. Here is an example: In 1983 the entire increase of our country's national product will be allocated to raise the living standard of the people of labor.

Unfortunately we still need to spend large amounts of money to maintain the country's defense potential. The USSR will not permit the imperialist antagonists to surprise it. We wish we did not have these expenditures, but we are obliged to make them because this is the state of the international situation.

The main focus of our policy is on the prosperity of the people, and within this framework every effort finds its reward.

Question -- More than ever before, two trends dominate international life today. One is the policy of peace followed by the USSR and the other countries of socialism. The other, as it was also expressed during the last NATO meeting, is the policy of tension, the armaments race, the policy which pushes the world toward calamity, the policy followed by the White House and the aggressive NATO circles. What, in your opinion, are the prospects for maintaining peace and of eradicating the danger of a nuclear war?

Answer -- You are right when you say that two trends in world politics are being expressed with ever increasing strength. Ever since Lenin's "Order of Peace" was published, the Soviet Union has, in international affairs, followed a policy of peaceful coexistence between states, irrespective of their social or political systems. Now, however, the aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily of U.S. imperialism, for example have followed such a line that they want to check social progress through force, to alter the balance of power to their benefit, to return the whole world to the years of highhandedness by monopolistic capital. I can firmly say that this goal is unattainable.

It is true that often we are being asked whether our optimism is realistic. We believe that it is realistic. Where does our party, our state, start from when it states its belief that humanity can develop peacefully? It starts, objectively, from today's existing balance of forces.

The forces which today fight against nuclear war are much more numerous and strong than those irresponsible and unreasonable circles which dare declare that nuclear war is unavoidable, which support the policy of the "first strike" and other such ill-omen theories, which are a threat to all of humanity. Our country, the socialist Soviet state, which in a few days celebrates its 60th anniversary, and the countries of the socialist society fight in the vanguard of these forces which oppose the aggressor. There are also quite a few other countries which do not want to follow the road to nuclear war. A strong, militant antinuclear movement has developed in the world today, and millions of people are in it.

Question -- What part could be played, toward strengthening security and world peace, by the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and by the implementation of the Soviet proposal for the signing of agreements with other countries -- including Greece -- under which the Soviet Union will undertake not to use nuclear weapons against the countries which will not have nuclear weapons on their own territory?

Answer -- we are certain that creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of our planet, as well as in the Balkans, would be a considerable step toward strengthening the security of peoples and toward world peace. The question is not simply that the declaration in itself of a certain area of the world as a missile-free zone would mean a decrease of the possibilities for the use of nuclear weapons. It also means that such a decision also creates the climate and allows us to proceed to the cultivation of the belief, among broader masses of humanity, that it is essential to put and end to the armaments race for the benefit of peace.

Question -- How do you view Greek-Soviet relations and what are the prospects for their development within the framework of the forthcoming summit meeting?

Answer -- Ties of traditional friendship unite the Soviet and the Greek peoples. Their roots are very deep, they are lost in the dimness of the ages. During the time of the Turkish occupation, progressive Russia always stood by the side of the just struggle of the Greeks for their national independence. The victory of Russian arms in 1829 contributed to the successful conclusion of the national liberation uprising of the Greek people and the creation of the new neo-Hellenic state.

One hundred years later, the young Soviet state renounced all the "privileges" it had as a result of the participation of tsarist Russia in the international monetary committee which robbed Greece and condemned, with determination, the activities of this committee.

The USSR victory in World War II helped the Greek people defend their national independence. One could enumerate enough positive steps within the framework of expansion of Soviet-Greek relations today.

Economic relations are strengthened; trade and cooperation in the cultural sector are expanded; contacts between social organizations of the two countries are increasing. Thanks to cooperation by the mass inforamtion media sector, Greek public opinion was given the opportunity to learn of Soviet reality.

Without a doubt, much has been done to date but existing possibilities have in no way been exhausted.

During its 26th congress the CPSU declared that the Soviet Union "is prepared to further expand its traditional relations with Greece." These words express our political line and our sincere goal today. We believe that new important possibilities exist today for energizing Soviet-Greek relations.

Question -- What is characteristic in the relations between the KKE and the CPSU and what are your impressions from the 11th KKE Congress?

Answer -- The two parties, the CPSU and the KKE, have been close friends and comrades in the common struggle for many decades. The roots of our own communist friendship and cooperation begin at the start of the century when neither the CPSU nor the KKE existed in their present form. At that time even the Marxists of our two countries acted jointly.

Many unjustified things are being said by our common enemies about the friendship between the CPSU and the KKE. They cannot accept the fact that this friendship is unselfish and that it is based upon the principles of scientific communism and proletarian internationalism.

We believe that the main and basic thing is that the friendship of our two parties fully responds to the national interests of Greece and the Soviet Union, to the vital interests of Greek workers and those of the people of labor in our country, and that it is not directed against any other people.

The 11th Congress of the KKE has been a very convincing demonstration of the firmness of our friendship and our strong ties. The congress demonstrated, above all else, that the KKE and the CPSU jointly fight for a firm peace, for the security of peoples, for socialism, for guaranteeing their sovereign rights, for their right to live.

Question -- What would you like to wish for the Greek people?

Answer -- We would like to wish the Greek people success in the implementation of truly democratic changes, establishment of peace, success in raising the living standard, progress in the direction of democratic and free development and social advancement.

SOVIET RELATIONS WITH FINLAND ASSESSED

LD111530 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1210 GMT 11 Dec 82

[From the "International Review" program, presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The visit to Finland by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has ended. This is one more significant stage on the path of development of friendly links between our peoples. During talks held by comrade Tikhonov with Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, topical problems of the international situation were discussed, matters of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Finland were examined and new prospects for their development were noted.

The cooperation of the Soviet Union and Finland has a special place in the system of international relations. This is one of the most shining examples of development of good-neighbourly, mutually advantageous links between countries having differing social systems.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948 is the firm foundation upon which Soviet-Finnish relations are built. As was noted during the visit by Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland, this treaty in all its parts remains topical, effective and viable.

The current meeting between the leaders of the two countries coincided with another important event in Soviet-Finnish relations: the first stage of Kostamukhsha mining and ore enrichment combine has been brought into use ahead of schedule. A town and major industrial enterprise has been built in the Karelian woods with joint labor of Soviet and Finnish workers. Its produce will be used both in the Soviet Union and in Finland. Kostamukhsha is a major, but not the only, project of Soviet-Finnish joint cooperation. On the territory of the Soviet Union the Svetogorsk pulp and paper combine has been reconstructed and is being expanded, and hotels have been built in Leningrad, Tallinn, Vyborg with the participation of Finnish firms. In their turn, in Finland with the cooperation of the USSR the metallurgical combine in Raahe, atomic and thermal power stations and a gas pipeline have been built.

The trade turnover between our countries is in excess of R5 billion per annum. Finland is the Soviet Union's second largest Western trading partner and the USSR is the largest of Finland's trading partners. But it is not only economic interests that bring our countries together. We have similar, or close, positions on many international matters.

Finland cannot be forgiven for this by those who bet on breaking up detente. On the one hand they are trying, although it must be said without success, to activate anti-Soviet forces in Finland and on the other they subject the Finnish Government to attack because it allegedly is led along by the Soviet Union. They have even coined a special term: Finlandization. On the lips of Western propagandists this has a particularly negative connotation. The supporters of the adoption of militaristic programs, the deployment in West Europe of American nuclear missiles, assert that if these military plans directed against the USSR were not implemented then the Western European countries would, they say, be threatened with the fate of Finland.

One wonders what is bad about such a fate? Thanks to stable, mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union, Finland is to a considerably lesser degree feeling the consequences of economic recession that have hit the Western world. Finland also plays an important role in international relations. Helsinki will go into world history forever as the place where the course towards consolidation of detente and security on the European Continent was declared. Also connected with the name of the Finnish capital is the birth of the idea of founding a nuclear-free zone in the European north.

I recall a series of slanderous, anti-Soviet broadcasts made by BBC television under the general title "The Bear Next Door." The bear is, of course, the Soviet Union, and the authors of the program intended to demonstrate how difficult it is for countries sharing a common border with such a dangerous neighbor. Every effort was made to juggle the facts, in a biased approach, but this broadcast highlighted Finland particularly. It aroused anger even from the British television viewers. Its authors literally leaned over backwards to force the theme of the Soviet threat on its interviewees. But nothing came of it. Representatives of the Finnish military, businessmen, intelligentsia and workers spoke of how advantageous it is to trade with the Soviet land, how pleasant it is to go for a holiday in Leningrad. Their replies appeared as by far the most convincing words of the commentary. Despite the fabrications of the Western press, the Soviet Union's relations with Finland are a good example to be followed.

U.S. PRESSURES AUSTRIA ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

Chancellor 'Repulses' Pressures

LD181412 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna December 18 TASS -- Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky spoke at a press conference here and repulsed Washington's pressure on Austria in connection with the export to the USSR and other socialist countries of technology which is alleged by the American side to have "strategic importance". Were Austria to export commodities manufactured under American licenses then the Americans could have made some claims, he said. But there is technology that is developed by Austria itself, and if it succumbs to restrictions imposed from outside it will end up exporting lemonade alone. Austria is a small country but it has a big intellectual potential and must have the possibility to develop it.

In the chancellor's opinion it would be wrong to discontinue the export of certain types of equipment just because it could be used both in peaceful and military production.

Mnatsakanov Commentary

LD202330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 20 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Being neutral does not mean being stupid -- that is how Perle, assistant to the U.S. secretary of defense, reacted to the Austrian Republic's policy, meanwhile displaying, in fact, a pearl of diplomatic tact and politeness. The Pentagon spokesman is dissatisfied with Austria's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. In his imagination, this cooperation may help to arm the whole Soviet bloc. A figure of somewhat higher rank, Ikle, deputy U.S. secretary of defense, bluntly demanded a reduction in Austrian deliveries to the Soviet Union, with the threat, otherwise, of sanctions being adopted against Austria.

It must be said that this is not the first time threats have been issued in Washington against the Alpine republic. The independent political course of the Austrian Government is in no way to the liking of the U.S. strategists. They were unhappy when Vienna decisively condemned the bloody aggression of Israel against Lebanon, and almost made an official protest when Austria established normal relations with the PLO and received Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. Now they have found fresh grounds for pressure and threats. Washington does not like the policy of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union and other neighboring countries.

There is another aspect to this. The fact of the matter is that parliamentary elections are soon to be held in Austria. A visit by Chancellor Kreisky to the United States is also forthcoming. On the eve of these events, they decided across the ocean to step up the pressure on Vienna in order to predetermine the outcome of these events in a direction favorable to themselves. Not stopping at blatant interference in Austria's internal affairs, Washington is trying in every way to bring the country into its sphere of interest, to involve it, by hook or by crook, in the NATO bloc policy. This is a plain infringement of Austrian neutrality and the state treaty with Austria. The overwhelming majority of the Austrian people, and the Austrian leaders reject Washington's blackmail.

Chancellor Kreisky has made a decisive (?rejection) of Washington's importunities. Austria, he said at a press conference, will not permit itself to be restricted by instructions from abroad.

SIZOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG 14 DEC

PM201601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which took part in German Communist Party events in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, returned to Moscow from the FRG 14 December.

VIOLATIONS OF W. BERLIN PARTITION AGREEMENT NOTED

EEC Efforts 'Unlawful'

PM071219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent V. Kabanov: "Dangerous Misconception"]

[Text] West Berlin, 30 November -- The guest who arrived at the end of last week on a visit to West Berlin was welcomed with a pomp dinner at Charlottenburg Castle, an entry in the honorary "Golden Book," the opportunity to address the city's Chamber of Deputies and so forth. This honor was bestowed on Pieter Dankert, president of the European Parliament.

Welcoming the guest, Rebsch, the chairman of the parliament here, expatiated on West Berlin's membership of the EEC, claiming that this is not a violation of the Quadripartite Agreement. P. Dankert, who at present heads the elected organ of the Common Market, which, as is well known, has nothing to do with West Berlin, spoke in the same spirit.

The attempts by some politicians to include West Berlin in the EEC system, regarding it as part of the FRG, are not new. Several years ago the West Berlin Chamber of Deputies sent three of its representatives with voting rights to the European Parliament. Before that an EEC "Information Bureau" -- a branch of the Bonn Bureau -- had been created in West Berlin and a "European Center for Questions of Vocational Training" -- a Common Market institution -- had been illegally opened.

Vain attempts to draw West Berlin into the West European political and economic EEC grouping and thus achieve the de facto alteration of its legal and political status are unlawful. This is in total contradiction with the agreement on West Berlin signed by the four powers.

FRG Leader's Illegal Meeting

LD111122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2258 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] West Berlin, 10 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports:

A routine provocation with regard to the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin has been undertaken by high-ranking representatives of West German political and business circles.

They gathered here for a 2-day "itinerant meeting" with the participation of a group of ministers, led by Chancellor H. Kohl, and leaders of the businessmens' associations. It is indicative that the "meeting" is being held in the building of the former Reichstag.

The participants in the provocative measure left the bounds of their country and came to West Berlin, 200 km from the FRG, in order, as the press reports, to find ways of overcoming the serious difficulties in the West German economy.

Such actions contradict the basic provision of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, according to which the city has been declared an independent political unit. It is not a component part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future.

However, 11 years after the signing of this important document, the FRG's ruling circles are not ceasing attempts to undermine the agreement, which, as has been frequently admitted by politicians of Western states, is a considerable element in the stability of the European Continent.

DEMANDS FOR EARLY ELECTIONS IN PORTUGAL REPORTED

LD202316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Correspondent Vladislav Chernukha report from Lisbon]

[Text] The resignation of Pinto Balsemao, the head of the rightwing Government of Portugal, raises the question of an immediate dissolution of the assembly and the holding of early general elections. The need for this has been indicated by the Communist and Socialist Parties, the Portuguese Democratic Movement and the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers, and National Intersyndical, the main trade union group.

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party has delcared that a situation has now come about which makes it possible to put an end to the antipeople and antinational policy, to thwart the implementation of plans aimed against the existing system, and to rapidly carry out a democratic turnabout in the life of the country. The Portuguese Democratic Movement said it is necessary to remove the rightwing parties from power because the ruling coalition brought the country to the brink of an economic catastrophe, undermined its overall positions and worsened the living conditions of the vast majority of Portuguese families.

The country's largest trade union group called on the working people to take action to bring about the removal of the rightwing parties from power. The Lisbon trade unions have decided to hold a big demonstration on 22 December in support of the demand for the dissolution of the assembly and the holding of early general elections.

LISBON CORRESPONDENT'S MAIDEN DISPATCH NOTED

PM171021 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 December, Morning Edition, carries on page 5 correspondent Pavel Golub's maiden dispatch from Portugal. The 1,400-word report, entitled "Where the Tagus Flows," deals with the domestic political scene and concludes with a passage emphasizing the Portuguese public's concern for peace and mentioning the people's desire to "develop and strengthen ties with the peoples of the Soviet Union."

MNATSAKONOV ON KING HUSAYN'S ARRIVAL IN U.S.

LD202342 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 20 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has arrived in Washington. Today he began official talks with Secretary of State Shultz; he will be received by President Reagan tomorrow, according to reports.

The great importance of the king's visit is heavily stressed in the U.S. capital. The fact of the matter is that the so-called Reagan Near East initiative, announced on 1 September, now has one foot in the grave. Many Arab states have expressed no interest in it, justifiably appraising the Reagan plan as just an attempt to reassert U.S.-Israeli dominance in the region. Seeking to realize its plans, Washington pins special hopes on the Jordanian king, striving at any price to draw him into a separate deal with Israel. Be that as it may, the Syrian paper (AL-BA'TH) writes, the White House has no thoughts about the need for withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from the occupied territories. The main concern of U.S. diplomacy, the paper stresses, is to impose on Near East countries a new, neocolonialist doctrine called the Reagan plan.

RPP COMMENTS ON HABIB MIDDLE EAST MISSION

LD202358 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Philip Habib, special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, is continuing his talks with political leaders in the area. He is paving the way to negotiations between the parties concerned on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. The official sources in Washington say that Habib, who this time is accompanied by Morris Draper, one of the assistants of the U.S. secretary of state, has returned to the area with new initiatives which will bring the talks on the settlement of the Lebanese crisis out of deadlock. The initial steps of the two U.S. envoys, however, have left no room for doubt that the Habib mission has no connection whatsoever with settling the Lebanese problem or the establishmnet of peace or restoration of stability to this Arab country. Washington continues in its bragging about peace while trying at the same time to strengthen its positions and consequently strengthen Israeli positions in Lebanon.

The Pentagon has, under the cloak of its participation in the multinational forces, moved into Beirut more weapons and military equipment. It also has begun to increase the number of its vessels which are anchored off the shores of the Lebanese capital.

The Lebanese Communist Party issued a statement in Beirut in which it denounced Israel's piratical acts in Lebanon. It exposed the plot of the U.S. official circles which is seeking the establishment of U.S. domination in the area. It expressed its deep concern over the continuation of Israeli occupation. It called on all patriotic forces to display cohesion and unity for the sake of realizing national accord and upholding Lebanese sovereignty over all the areas of the country.

U.S. BEIRUT STATION BEGINS REGULAR BROADCASTS

LD202345 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] An American radio station has begun regular broadcasts as of the 20th from the Lebanese capital Beirut. This is being viewed as yet another indication that the United States intends to assert its military presence in Lebanon.

The political settlement (?goals) have been (?worsening) the fear that the United States is going to use Lebanese territory to cement its influence on the whole region, and as a bridgehead for police operations by its Rapid Deployment Force.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PEACE PLAN

LD201606 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Damascus December 20 TASS -- The Soviet Union is a loyal and faithful friend of the Arab nations. Its principled and consistent position as regards a Middle East settlement is especially important now that the forces of imperialism and Zionism are trying to stifle the Palestine revolution and deprive the Palestine Liberation Organization of its lawful right to represent the Arab Palestinian people. This was declared by Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, at a press conference here.

The so-called Reagan plan, another U.S. plot against the Arab nations, is particularly dangerous. A follow-up to the capitulatory Camp David process, it is aimed at establishing U.S.-Israeli hegemony in the Middle East.

The U.S. proposals are also aimed at distorting the essence of the Palestinian problem and depriving the Palestinian people of the right to national self-determination.

The U.S. Administration, the general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine went on, wants to portray the state of affairs as leaving the Arabs with no alternative to accepting the Reagan plan. But there is an alternative -- the Soviet peace initiatives, the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on the Middle East, and the declaration adopted in Fes by the heads of state and government of Arab countries. "Therefore," he said, "We say a firm 'No' to the U.S. plan, 'No' to Washington's pressure, and 'Yes' to the Palestinians' union with the countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union."

The Palestinian people, Nayif Hawatimah emphasised in conclusion, will continue their just struggle under the leadership of their sole lawful representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

FATAH OFFICIAL'S REJECTION OF REAGAN PLAN CITED

LD171146 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Algiers December 17 TASS -- The Palestinian resistance movement categorically rejects the so called "plan" for a Middle East settlement put forward by President Reagan as well as similar "initiatives" which ignore the demands of the Arab people of Palestine, stated Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Central Committee of the Fatah Organisation. Addressing journalists, he reaffirmed the Palestinians' determination to carry on struggle, including an armed one, for the exercise of their legitimate national rights to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

HAYKAL CITED ON ARAB DEFEAT IN LEBANON

LD181048 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Egyptian paper AL-AHALI published an interview with Haykal, the former editor of the AL-AHRAM paper.

He stated that in Lebanon it is not the Palestinian revolution but the Arab regimes which have suffered defeat. Israel, he said, has turned into a Near East empire which does whatever it thinks fit without receiving a proper rebuff on the part of the Arab countries.

He accused the Arab regimes of allowing their selfish interests to prevail over those common to the whole nation.

In his view, the future of the Arab world will change for the better. This new stage will begin in Egypt. It is here that tendencies which are new for the Arab world have always arisen.

Haykal stated that he is not demanding that the present Egyptian leadership should do what objective conditions do not permit. However, it is necessary to find a way, he said, to combine realities and hopes.

U.S. OPPOSES UN RESOLUTION CONDEMNING ISRAEL

LD171114 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 17 TASS — The delegates to the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly have approved by a majority vote a resolution saying, among other things, that Israel's decision to introduce its laws, jurisdiction and rule on the Israeli occupied Golan Heights belonging to Syria constitutes and act of aggression, which is in conflict with the U.N. Charter and decisions of the U.N. General Assembly. The document points out that Israel persists in its refusal to comply with the numerous decisions of the U.N. Security Council on the Middle East.

Israel's conduct and actions, the resolution says, most definitely indicate that it is not a peace-loving U.N. member-state and does not abide by the committments stemming from the U.N. Charter.

The document urgently calls on all the U.N. member-states to refrain from the supply of arms of any type to Israel, suspend all military aid to it, terminate economic, financial and technological aid and break off diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel. A separate point condemns the use by the USA of the right to veto to protect Tel Aviv at the Security Council. The resolution was opposed only by the USA and the group of its closest allies.

As the participants in the debate on the Middle East issue at the plenary meeting pointed out, the Reagan administration has gone so far in its unconditional support for Israel that it is ready to close eyes to the monstrous crimes of the aggressors. Apparently, from the viewpoint of official Washington, there is nothing terrible in hundreds and thousands of defenceless and peaceful Palestinian refugees being massacred.

The USA has found itself among the five delegations, which did not support the resolution in which the assembly deplored the activities of the powers which responded to the decision taken by the Israeli Government on proclaiming Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel, which had been taken earlier, and moved their diplomatic representations to that city.

They have also refused to support the resolution condemning the acts of plunder by Israel of the Palestinian cultural heritage. The American representative, invariably acting in unison with the Israeli representative, almost permanently pressed the red button in voting on resolutions on various forms of assistance to Palestinian refugees, which were included into the report of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

Washington's envoy voted negatively in 12 cases on the 18 resolutions put to vote and some separate paragraphs, having started a behind-the-state fuss, the Americans, acting through developing countries close to them, have achieved an adjournment in voting on another important resolution, which directly states that an agreement on strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel will encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices.

More on UN Vote

LD181959 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 18 TASS -- The United Nations General Assembly has expressed strong protest against the impudent actions by the Israeli military who carried out aggression in Lebanon and are continuing criminal occupation of a considerable part of that country. A resolution on aid to the Palestinian people, approved by the overwhelming majority of votes, condemned Tel Aviv for its invasion of Lebanon which inflicted great damage to Palestinian civilians, resulted in heavy loss of life, induced immeasurable suffering and caused mass destruction. The document stresses that the community of nations is shocked by the brutal massacre at the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

The resolution calls on the governments and various U.N. bodies to render humanitarian aid to the Palestinians -- victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

143 delegations voted in favour of the resolution, the only two voting against were those of the United States and Israel.

Washington and Tel Aviv were the only countries which voted against another important resolution -- on inalienable sovereignty over the national resources on the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

The document, approved by 124 votes, denounces Israel for the exploitation of the national resources of the occupied territories and confirms the right of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to full and effective sovereignty over the natural and other resources of these territories. The assembly proclaims illegal all measures undertaken by Israel with a view to exploiting natural, manpower and all other resources on the occupied territories.

SHABAYEV: U.S., ISRAEL OBSTACLES TO SETTLEMENT

LD162030 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shbayev writes:

For the umpteenth time President Reagan proclaims his "personal allegiance" to the cause of restoration of the power of the Lebanese Government over the whole of the territory of the country. Ah, one would like so much to welcome such an allegiance but he cannot: The discrepancy is too great between alluring declarations of the White House boss and U.S. real actions in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole.

The simple question is to be raised: What stands in the way of restoration of Lebanese sovereignty in full? There can be only one answer to this question: It is the presence of the Israel occupation troops on the territory of Lebanon.

It is not accidental that numerous resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and the General Assembly express the demand of undelayed and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, as the priority condition for solution of the Lebanese problem. And it is no other country, but the United States, stopping at nothing, which blocks up at the United Nations adoption of efficient measures against the Israeli occupationists.

Thwarting the efforts of the world community aimed at a fair and comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict, Washington usurps the role of a kind of a "peace-maker" in that long-suffering area. The mechanism of "shuttle diplomacy" has been put again into play, just as at the time of preparation of an anti-Arab conspiracy in Camp David. Sent to the Middle East were Philip Habib, whom the leader of the Palestinian revolution Yasir 'Arafat held responsible for the massacre in Sabra and Shatila, and Morris Draper. These, as the Palestinian journal AT-TALA'I' aptly noted, "emissaries of war" exert inadmissible pressure on Beirut in a bid to impose upon it American-Israeli terms of settlement in Lebanon.

The aim of all these manoeuvres on the part of Washington is clear to delay the solution of the Lebanese problem in order to draw the maximum military-political benefits from the Israeli invasion of that country. That invasion has already opened an access to Lebanon for American troops under the flag of the "multinational force". The Pentagon now seeks to double the strength of those troops and to prolong to a year at the least the time of their stay on Lebanese soil. Big batches of American armaments, including M-48 tanks, are being sent there, the Sixth American Fleet is coursing and holding exercises off Lebanese shores.

Tel Aviv does not lose time either. It feverishly sends ever new reinforcements to east Lebanon which the Israeli military obviously wants to use as a springboard for attacking neighbouring Arab countries. The Zionist clique does not conceal that it is not going to withdraw troops from Lebanon, which was most bluntly stated by Chief of General Staff of Israel Eytan. It is only owing to the outright American support that Israel dares to insolently sabotage any efforts aimed at solution of the Lebanese problem. "Every time we overcome yet another obstacle, Israel creates a new one, and this continues for many weeks now," stresses President of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil.

As long as the Americans are weaving political conspiracies in the region, stressed Yasir 'Arafat, it is impossible to establish peace and stability there. Facts show that this is exactly so. And it is in vain that the American President tries to convince the world of the contrary.

KREMLIN MEETING MARKS USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Andropov Speech

LD210827 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Sixty Years of the USSR"; "Yuriy Andropov's Report at the Kremlin Meeting" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today delivered a report at the joint celebration meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. He said:

Dear comrades,

Esteemed guests.

Sixty years ago, the peoples of our country, who had been emancipated by the victorious October Revolution, united voluntarily to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In closing the first, unification congress of the Soviet Republics, which proclaimed the USSR, Mikhail Kalinin said: "For thousands of years humankind's finest minds have been struggling with the theoretical problem of finding the forms that would give the peoples the possibility, without the greatest of torment, without mutual strife, of living in friendship and brotherhood. Practically speaking, the first step in this direction is being taken only now, this very day."

The development of capitalism did not lead to the abolition of national oppression. On the contrary. National oppression was compounded and aggravated by colonial oppression. Having enslaved hundreds of millions of people, a handful of capitalist powers sentenced them to stagnation, cutting off their road to progress.

Marxism was the first to show that the nationalities question is linked organically to society's social, class structure, to the predominant type or property. In other words, the relations between nationalities have their roots in social soil. This is what brought Marx and Engels round to the fundamental conclusion that the social oppression was the condition and prerequisite of the abolition of national oppression. Marx said: "... The victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie is at the same time the signal of liberation for all oppressed nations." Proclaimed by the founders of Marxism, the immortal slogan of "Workers of all countries, unite!" Became the call for an international struggle of working people against all forms of enslavement -- both social and national.

In new historical conditions the work of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels was continued by Lenin. He headed the revolutionary movement at a time when the dawn of revolution has rising over Russia. Naturally, in a country justifiably called the "prison of peoples" the nationalities question was given a prominent place when the Bolshevik Party was elaborating its strategy and tactics.

Lenin focussed his attention on the right of nations to self-determination as the single dependable means of ensuring their actual and steady coming together. It was only the right to self-determination that could be iedological and political foundation for the voluntary unity of all nations in the struggle to overthrow tsarism and build a new society. This was how the question was put by Lenin. Such was the core of the policy of the party of Lenin in the nationalities question.

The October Revolution translated political slogans and demands into the language of day-to-day organizational work. Life itself, formidable economic, social foreign-policy, defence problems compelled the need to rally the peoples, to unite the republics that sprang up on the ruins of the Russian Empire.

What is taken for granted today, was far from being the case in that turbulent time of transition. The quest for specific state forms and political institutions that had to embody the general ideas and propositions in the nationalities programme proceeded in sharp debates. Differing opinions came into conflict -- from a programme for a loose, amorphous association of republics within a confederation to the demand to simply incorporate them into the RSFSR on the basis of autonomy. It took the genius and prestige of Lenin to find and uphold the only sure way -- the way of socialist federalism.

What is the essence of the way indicated by Lenin? One may put it briefly as follows. The unequivocally voluntary union of free peoples as the guarantee of maximum stability of the federation of socialist republics: complete equality of all nations and nationalities and a consistent course towards the abolition not only of their juridical but also of their actual inequality; the unhampered development of each republic, of each nationality in the framework of fraternal union; and the preserving inculcation of internationalist consciousness and a steadfast course towards the drawing together of all the nations and nationalities inhabiting the country.

Precisely in the year the Soviet Union was formed Lenin wrote the words that vividly showed his line of thought on the nationalities question. Here are these words: "Our five years' experience in settling the national question in a country that contains a tremendous number of nationalities such as could hardly be found in any other country, gives us the full conviction that under such circumstances the only correct attitude to the interests of nations is to meet those interests in full and provide conditions that exclude any possibility of conflicts on that score.

Our experience," Lennin continued, "has left us with the firm conviction that only exclusive attention to the interests of various nations can remove grounds for conflicts, can remove mutual mistrust, can remove the fear of any intrigues and create that confidence, especially on the part of workers and peasants speaking different languages, without which there absolutely cannot be peaceful relations between peoples or anything like a successful development of everything that is of value in present-day civilisation."

Lenin's behests and his principles underlying the policy in the nationalities question are sacred to us. Relying on and steadfastly asserting them in practice we have created a powerful state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whose formation was not only a major step in the development of socialism but also a crucial turning point in world history.

1. Results of What Has Been Achieved and Aims of the Nationalities Policy

The path traversed by the Soviet Union in 60 years is an epoch in itself. I would say that history has never seen such rapid progress from backwardness, misery, and ruin to a mighty, modern great power with an extremely high level of culture and a constantly climbing living standard.

What are the most significant results of our development?

-- History has fully borne out the theory of Marx and Lenin that the nationalities question can only be settled on a class basis. National discord and all forms of racial and national inequality and oppression receded into the past together with social antagonisms.

-- It has been compellingly demonstrated that the Communist Party and its scientific policy are the guiding force in the socialist settlement of the nationalities question and the guarantor that this settlement is correct.

-- Backward outlying regions populated by ethnic minorities, in many of which feudal-patriarchal and even clan relations were still dominant, have disappeared.

-- An integral union-wide economic complex has formed on the basis of the dynamic economic growth of all the republics, a growth guided by the general state plan.

-- There has been a qualitative change of the social structure of the republic: A modern working class has emerged in each of them, the peasants are moving along the new road of collective farming, an intelligentsia of its own has been created, and skilled cadres have been trained in all areas of the life of state and society.

-- A socialist multinational culture has burgeoned on the basis of progressive traditions and an intensive exchange of cultural values.

-- Socialists nations have formed, and these now comprise a new historical community -- the Soviet people.

The interests of the republics are intertwining ever more closely, and the mutual assistance and the mutual links that direct the creative efforts of the nations and nationalities of the USSR into a single channel are growing more productive. The all-sided development of each of the socialist nations in our country logically brings them ever closer together.

Each of the union republics -- the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Belorrussia, Uzbekistan and Kazkhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan, Lithuania and Moldavia, Latvia and Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia -- each, I repeat, of the union republics is making an invaluable contribution to the overall growth of the economy and culture of the Soviet Union. This is not repeat not simply an adding together, but a multiplication of our creative capability.

All the nations and nationalities living in the twenty autonomous republics and eighteen autonomous region and areas are successfully unfolding their potentialities in a fraternal family. The millions of Germans, Poles, Koreans, Kurds, and people of other nationalities, for whom the Soviet Union has long ago become the homeland, are full-fledged Soviet citizens.

The peoples of our country address special words of gratitude to the Russian people. In none of the republics would the present achievements have been conceivable without their disinterested fraternal assistance. The Russian language, which has naturally entered the life of millions of people of every nationality, is a factor of exceptional importance in the country's economic, political, and cultural life, in the drawing together of all its nations and nationalties, in making the riches of world civilisation accessible to them.

The new Constitution of the USSR is a major landmark in the consolidation of Soviet society's national-state foundations. This outstanding document not only sums up the results of preceding development but enshrines solid and lasting politicolegal principles for the further burgeoning and drawing together of all the country's nations and nationalties.

The tangible qualitiative changes that have taken place in the course of 60 years in the relations between nationalities are evidence that the nationalities question, as it was left to us by the exploiting system, has been settled successfully, finally and irreversibly. For the first time in history the multinational character of a country has turned from a source of weakness into a source of strength and prosperity.

Speaking in this hall exactly ten years ago, Leonid Brezhnev put it very aptly when he said that in this country there have emerged relations that "have no equal in history and we have every right to call these relations the Leninist friendship of peoples. This friendship, comrades, is one of our invaluable gains, one of the most important gains of socialism which is most dear to the heart of every Soviet citizen. We Soviet people will always safeguard this friendship as our most cherished possession!"

Today, on this anniversary, we pay tribute to the many generations of Soviet people of all nationalities, men and women, workers, peasants, and intellectuals, party and government functionaries, men of the Armed Forces, Communists and non-party people, to all who built socialism, upheld it in a bitter war, and made a reality of the millennia-long dream of equality, friendship and brotherhood among peoples.

Comrades, in summing up what has been accomplished, we, naturally, give most of our attention to what still remains to be done. Our end goal is clear. It, to quote Lenin, "is not only to bring the nations closer together but to fuse them." The party is well aware that the road to this goal is a long one. On no account must there be either any forestalling of events or any holding back of processes that have already matured.

The successes in settling the nationalities question by no means signify that all the problems generated by the very fact of the life and work of numerous nations and nationalities in a single state have vanished. This is hardly possible as long as nations exist, as long as there are national distinctions. And these will exist for a long time to come, much longer than class distinctions.

That is why the perfection of developed socialism -- and this is precisely how we can define the basic content of the work of the party and the people at the present stage -- must include a carefully considered, scientific policy in the nationalities question. I should like to speak of some of its aims.

I have already mentioned what enormous benefits and advantages a single union has given the peoples and republics of our country. However, the potentialities being opened by such a union are far from having been exhausted.

Taking the economy. Modern productive forces demand integration even in the case of different countries. Much more so do they require the close and skillful coordination of the efforts of the various regions and republics of one and the same country. The most judicious utilisation of the natural and labour resources and climatic specifics of each republic and the most rational inclusion of this potential into that of the union as a whole is what will yield the greatest benefit to each region, to each nation and nationality, and to the state as a whole.

Such is the general fundamental guideline. To put it into effect much will have to be done by our central and local planning and economic agencies. There will have to be a further improvement in the distribution of the productive forces, of regional specialisation and cooperation, and of the patterns of economic links and transportation. This is not an easy task, of course. But it is on the agenda and its fulfilment holds out the promise of considerable benefit.

The whole country is now working on the Food Programme. It clearly defines concrete aims for all the union republics. And each of them will have to work hard in order to make a tangible contribution -- in the immediate future -- to the key matter of ensuring an uninterrupted supply of food for Soviet people.

We know that the adopted programme deals with immediate, urgent tasks. But if we take a long-term view, it becomes obvious that further development of our agro-industrial complex -- and, for that matter, the country's economy as a whole -- will require a more more in-depth and consistent specialisation of agriculture on a nationwide scale.

One more point. In a vast country like ours transport plays a particularly distinctive role -- economic, political amd, if you will, psychological.

It is very difficult to ensure the accelerated development of all our republics and further intensification of their economic cooperation without smoothly functioning transport.

But transport is important not only for purely economic reasons. The development of transport, of the road network, will for example, greatly help to stabilise personnel in rural communities by bringing rural areas closer to urban ones. It will, of course, help to cope with the major social task of securing more rational and flebible use of manpower. By facilitating everyday personal contacts on a country-wide scale, by facilitating vital ties between all the republics and areas of our country, transport brings the achievements of our socialist civilisation, in the broadest sense of the term, within reach of people.

Our joining in a union has become an added source of material, and, indeed, spiritual wealth of the Soviet people. Here too, however, we are still not using all the available potentialities by far. We should look unremittingly for new methods and forms of work suiting present-day needs and making for still more fruitful mutual enrichment of cultures, and give everyone still broader access to all that is best in the culture of each of our peoples. Radio and television -- and naturally, other mass media as well -- must play a steadily increasing role in this noble endeavour.

Of course, here we must remember that there are both good and bad, outdated elements in the cultural heritage, traditions and customs of each nation. Hence another task -- not to conserve these bad elements but to get rid of all that is antiquated and that runs counter to the norms of Soviet community life, to socialist morality, and our communist ideals.

The record shows that the economic and cultural progress of all nations and nationalities is accompanied with the growth of their national self-awareness. This is a logical, objective process. It is important, however, that the natural pride one takes in the gains attained should not degenerate into national arrogance or conceit, that it should not gravitate towards exclusiveness, and disrespect for other nations and nationalities. Yet, such negative phenomena still occur. And it would be wrong to attribute them solely to survivals of the past. Among other things, they are sometimes forstered by the mistakes we make in our work. Here, comrades, nothing can be dismissed as insignificant. Everything counts -- the attitude to the language, to monuments of the past, the interpretation of historical events, and the way we transform rural and urban areas and influence living and working conditions.

Natural migration of the population is making each of our republics -- and, to varying degrees, each region and each city -- increasingly multinational. This means that party and government bodies, and all our local cadres, are becoming increasingly instrumental in impelementing the party's nationalities policy. And they have to carry forward the lofty principles of that policy day after day, ensuring harmonious, fraternal relations betwwen representatives of all, both big and small, nations and nationalities in work and daily life.

The party has always attached great attention to the growth of the national detachments of the Soviet working class, the leading force of our society. The results are there for all to see. These days, workers make up the largest social group in all the union republics.

In some of them, however, the indigenous nationality should be represented in the working class more fully. Hence the task set by the 26th Congress of the CPSU -- to expand and improve the training of skilled workers from among all the nations and nationalities residing in the republics. The need for this is both economic and political. Multinational work collectives, above all those in industry, are that very milieu in which the internationalist spirit is fostered best, and the fraternal relations and friendship among the peoples of the USSR grow stronger.

Representation in party and state bodies of the republics and the union as a whole is also a highly important question. The reference here, of course, is not to any formal quotas.

Arithmetic is no way to deal with the problem of representation. There should be a consistent effort to ensure proper representation of all nationalities in any republic in the various party and government bodies at all levels, due regard to competence, to moral and political qualities, care and attention, and great tact in selecting and posting cadres are especially necessary in view of the multinational composition of the union and autonomous republics.

A constant and ever-important task is to continue instilling in Soviet people a spirit of mutual respect and friendship for all the nations and nationalities of the country, of love for their great Soviet country, of internationalism and solidarity with the working people of other countries.

It is up to all party and YCL organisations, the Soviets, trade unions and our Armed Forces, which have always been a good school of internationalism, to work toward this end. It should also be an everyday concern of all educational establishments in our country.

In the sphere of internationalist education, as in all our ideological and mass political work, we are facing big tasks. Concrete and convincing demonstration of our achievements, earnest analysis of new problems constantly generated by life, and freshness of thought and language -- these are the elements we need to improve our propaganda, which must always be truthful and realistic, as well as interesting and easy to understand, and therefore more effective.

Further advancement of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the USSR depends to a great extent on the deepening of socialist democracy. Increasingly broad involvement of the working people of all nationalities in the management of social and state affairs is, to put it in concise terms, the leading trend in our country's political life. And our party will do everything to promote and advance it.

Comrades, all this means that problems of relations among nations are still on the agenda in the society of mature socialism. They call for particular care and constant attention on the part of the Communist Party. The party should delve into them deeply and chart the way of solving them, enriching the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy with the experience of developed socialism.

We speak boldly both about the existing problems and the outstanding tasks because we know for sure that we are equal to them, that we can and must solve them. A disposition to action rather than rhetoric is what we need today to make the great and powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics even stronger. I am sure that this view is shared by all those present in this hall, by all our party, by all Soviet people.

2. The USSR -- Buttress of the Great Cause of Peace and Freedom of the Peoples

Comrades, on December 30, 1922, the very day the declaration and treaty on the formation of the USSR were adopted in Moscow, it was stated at the Lausanne Conference on Lenin's instructions that, guided by the interests of universal peace, the Soviet republics "consider it their urgent duty to do everything in their power to facilitate the establishment of political equality among races, respect for the right of peoples to self-determination and to complete political and economic independence of all states."

This was how the essence of the fundamentally new foreign policy which the world's first country of victorious socialism had begun to carry forward consistently, was set forth in plain and comprehensible terms.

And as new socialist countries emerged, a completely new type of international relations began to take shape. These relations are based on ideological unity, common

goals and comradely cooperation with full respect for the interests, distinctive features and traditions of each country. At their centre is the principle of socialist internationalism.

The socialist countries had to blaze new trails in the development of these relations. Mankind's past experience could not suggest answers to the problems that life set before them. Naturally, not everything worked out right away. All the more so because the countries which made up the world socialist system started in many ways from different levels -- both in terms of domestic development and specific external conditions. Nor did they always succeed in drawing timely conclusions from the changes within the socialist world itself.

The international situation, too, did not allow time for reflection: The new forms of relations had to be tested on the go, as people say. There were illusions we had had to abandon, and mistakes for which we had had to pay a price.

But as we assess the present day of our countries, we can say with satisfaction that we have learned a lot, and that the socialist community is a powerful and healthy organism which is playing an enormous and beneficial role in the world of today. The mechanism of fraternal cooperation encompasses a variety of spheres of life in our countries and different areas of our joint socialist construction. By pooling our resources we are finding increasingly effective ways of harmonising the interests of the community with those of each member country.

True, even now we cannot say that all the difficulties are behind us, that we have attrained our ideal. What was good enough yesterday needs improving today. The countries of our community face many serious tasks -- those of defending our socialist gains and values against the imperialist onslaught, of fighting together for durable peace and detente, further improving our political cooperation and, finally, providing new impulse to economic integration.

In short, much has still to be done, and I would like to assure you that for its part the Soviet Union will do its utmost to make the world socialist system stronger and more prosperous.

Comrades, the socialist experience of solving the nationalities question is being closely studied in scores of countries which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke. Our achievements in building socialism, our history-making victory over fascism, and the flowering of all the Soviet nations and nationalities have been a powerful stimulant for the national liberation struggle.

The Soviet Union's vigorous and resolute struggle for the elimination of colonialism, its unfailing support of the liberation and equality of nations facilitate their advance to freedom and progress. This is well known by the peoples of Asia and Africa, the Arab East and Latin America.

The young states that have flung off the colonial yoke are at present going through a difficult period of national self-assertion and social development. They are hampered by their colonial heritage of backwardness, internal strife and conflict.

Not yet strong enough, they are in danger of falling into the numerous neocolonialist traps. However, we are confident that resolute resistance to imperialism, a well-defined strategy of economic and socio-political development, mutual respect for each other's interests and rights will enable their peoples to overcome these difficulties, which we might describe as growing pains. Soviet people wish them great success in consolidating their independence, and in their fight for prosperity and progress.

We respect the Nonaligned Movement whose policy of peace is making a useful contribution to international relations.

We are squarely and unswervingly on the side of those who still have to fight for freedom, independence and the very survival of their peoples, those who are forced to rebuff or are threatened with aggression. Our position here is inseparable from the Soviet Union's consistent and tireless drive for durable peace on earth.

Over these six decades the position of our Soviet state has changed radically; its prestige and influence have grown enormously. Close peaceful cooperation links the Soviet Union with countries on all continents. Its voice commands respect at international forums. The principles of peaceful coexistence -- the basis of Soviet foreign policy -- have won broad international recognition and have been incorporated into scores of international instruments, including the Final Act of the European Conference in Helsinki. Soviet proposals have been the basis of major U.N. decisions on strengthening peace and security.

But each step along the road to more durable peace has taken and does take a lot of effort; it calls for intense struggle against imperialist warhawks. This struggle has become especially acute now that the more warlike factions in the West have become very active, their class-based hatred of socialism prevailing over considerations of realism and sometimes over plain common sense.

The imperialists have not given up the scheme of economic war against the socialist countries, of interfering in their internal affairs in the hope of eroding their social system, and are trying to win military superiority over the USSR, over all the countries of the socialist community.

Of course, these plans are sure to fail. It is not given to anyone to turn back the course of historical development. Attempts to "strangle" socialism failed even when the Soviet state was still getting on its feet and was the only socialist country in the world. So, surely, nothing will come of it now.

But one cannot help seeing that Washington's present policy has sharpened the international situation to dangerous extremes.

The war preparations of the United States and the NATO bloc which it leads have grown to an unheard-of, record scale. Official spokesmen in Washington are heard to discourse on the possibility of "limited", "sustained" and other varieties of nuclear war. This is intended to reassure people to accustom them to the thought that such war is acceptable.

Veritably, one has to be blind to the realities of our time not to see that wherever and however a nuclear whirlwind arises, it will inevitably go out of control and cause a worldwide catastrophe.

Our position on this issue is clear: A nuclear war -- whether big or small, whether limited or total -- must not be allowed to break out. No task is more important today than to stop the instigators of another war. This is required by the vital interests of all nations. That is why the unilateral commitment of the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons first was received with approval and hope all over the world. If our example is followed by the other nuclear powers, this will be a truly momentous contribution to the efforts of preventing nuclear war.

It is said that the West cannot take such a commitment because, allegedly, the Warsaw Treaty has an advantage in conventional armaments. To begin with, this is untrue, and the facts and figures bear witness to it.

Furthermore, as everybody knows, we are in favour of limiting such armaments as well, and of searching for sensible, mutually acceptable solutions to this end. We are also prepared to agree that the sides should renounce first use of conventional, as well as nuclear arms.

Of course, one of the main avenues leading to a real scaling down of the threat of nuclear war is that of reaching a Soviet-American agreement on limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear armaments. We approach negotiations of the matter with the utmost responsibility, and seek an honest agreement that will do no damage to either side and will, at the same time, lead to a reduction of the nuclear arsenals.

So far, unfortunately, we see a different approach by the American side. While calling for "radical reductions" in word, what it really has in mind is essentially a reduction of the Soviet strategic potential. For itself, the United States would like to leave a free hand in building up strategic armaments. It is absurd even to think that we can agree to this. It would, of course, suit the Pentagon, but can on no account be acceptable to the Soviet Union and, for that matter, to all those who have a stake in preserving and consolidating peace.

Compare to this the proposals of the USSR. They are based on the principle of preserving parity. We are prepared to reduce our strategic arms by more than 25 per cent. U.S. arms, too, must be reduced accordingly, so that the two states have the same number of strategic delivery vehicles. We also proposed that the number of nuclear warheads should be substantially lowered and that improvement of nuclear weapons should be maximally restricted.

Our proposals refer to all types of strategic weapons without exception, and envisage reduction of their stockpiles by many hundreds of units. They close all possible channels for any further arms race in this field. And that is only a start: The pertinent agreement would be the point of departure for a still larger mutual reduction of such weapons, which the sides could work out with reference to the general strategic situation in the world.

And while the negotiations are under way, we offer what is suggested by common sense: to freeze the strategic arsenals of the two sides. The U.S. Government does not want this, and now everyone can understand why: It has embarked on a new, considerable build-up of nuclear armaments.

Washington's attempts to justify this build-up are obviously irrelevant. The allegation of a "lag" behind the USSR which the Americans must close, is a deliberate untruth. This has been said more than once. And the talk that new weapons systems, such as the MX missile, are meant "to facilitate disarmament negotiations" is altogether absurd.

No programmes of a further arms build-up will ever force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions. We will be compelled to counter the challenge of the American side by deploying corresponding weapons systems of our own -- an analogous missile to counter the MX missile, and our own long-range cruise missile, which we are already testing, to counter the U.S. long-range cruise missile.

Those are not threats at all. We are wholly averse to any such course of events, and are doing everything to avoid it. But it is essential that those who shape U.S. policy. as well as the public at large, should be perfectly clear on the real state of affairs. Hence, if the people in Washington really believe that new weapons systems will be a "trump" for the Americans at negotiations, we want them to know that these "trumps" are false. Any policy directed to securing military superiority over the Soviet Union has no future and can only heighten the threat of war.

Now a few words about what are known as confidence-building measures. We are serious about them.

Given the swift action and power of modern weapons, the atmosphere of mutual suspicion is especially dangerous. Even a trivial accident, miscalculation, or technical failure can have tragic consequence. It is therefore important to take the finger off the trigger, and put a reliable safety catch on all weapons.

A few things have already been accomplished to this effect, particularly in the framework of the Helsinki accords. As everybody knows, the Soviet Union is also offering measures of a more far-reaching nature and of a broader scope. Our proposals on this score have also been tabled at the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations on limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments.

We are also prepared to consider pertinent proposals made by others, including the recent ones by the U.S. President. But the measures he referred to are not enough to dispel the atmosphere of mutual suspicion, and to restore confidence. Something more is needed: to normalise the situation, and to renounce incitement of hostility and hatred, and propaganda of nuclear war. And, surely, the road to confidence, to preventing any and all wars, including an accidental one, is that of stopping the arms race and going back to calm, respectful relations between states, back to detente.

We consider this important for all regions of the world, and especially for Europe, where a flare-up of any kind may trigger a worldwide explosion.

At present, that continent is beset by a new danger -- the prospect of several hundred U.S. missiles being deployed in Western Europe. I have got to say bluntly: This would make peace still more fragile.

As we see it, the peril threatening the European nations, and, for that matter, the nations of the whole world, can be averted. It is definitely possible to save and strengthen peace in Europe -- and this without damage to anyone's security. It is, indeed, for this purpose that we have been negotiating with the United States in Geneva for already more than a year on how to limit and reduce nuclear weapons in the European zone.

The Soviet Union is prepared to go very far. As everybody knows, we have suggested an agreement renouncing all types of nuclear weapons -- both of medium range and tactical -- designed to strike targets in Europe. But this proposal has come up against a solid wall of silence. Evidently, they do not want to accept it, but are afraid to reject it openly. I want to reaffirm again that we have not withdrawn this proposal.

We have also suggested another variant: that the USSR and the NATO countries reduce their medium-range weaponry by more than two-thirds. So far, the United States will not have it. For its part, it has submitted a proposal which, as if in mockery, is called a "zero option." It invisages elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles not only in the European, but also in the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union, while NATO's nuclear-missile arsenal in Europe is to remain intact and may even be increased. Does anyone really think that the Soviet Union can agree to this? It appears that Washington is out to block an agreement and, referring to collapse of the talks, to station its missiles on European soil in any case.

The future will show if this is so. We, for our part, will continue to work for an agreement on a basis that is fair to both sides. We are prepared, among other things, to agree that the Soviet Union should retain in Europe only as many missiles as are kept there by Britain and France -- and not a single one more. This means that the Soviet Union would reduce hundreds of missiles, including dozens of the latest missiles known in the West as SS-20. In the case of the USSR and the USA this would be a really honest "zero" option as regards medium-range missiles. And if, later, the number of British and French missiles were scaled down, the number of Soviet ones would be additionally reduced by as many.

Along with this there must also be an accord on reducing to equal levels on both sides the number of medium-range nuclear-delivery aircraft stationed in this region by the USSR and the NATO countries.

We call on the other side to accept these clear and fair terms, to take this opportunity while it still exists. But let no one delude himself: We will never let our security or the security of our allies be jeopardised. It would also be a good thing if thought were given to the grave consequences that the stationing of new U.S. medium-range weapons in Europe would entail for all further efforts to limit nuclear armaments in general. In short, the ball is now in the court of the USA.

In conclusion, let me say the following. We are for broad, fruitful cooperation among all nations of the world to their mutual advantage and the good of all mankind, free from diktat and interference in the affairs of other countries. The Soviet Union will do everything it can to secure a tranquil, peaceful future for the present and coming generations. That is the aim of our policy, and we shall not depart from it.

Comrades, looking back at the path travelled by the Union of Societ Socialist Republics in sixty years, we see clearly that all our achievements and victories are indissolubly linked with the activity of the Leninist Communist Party. The party has been and remains the powerful creative and mobilising force which ensures steady social progress in all fields.

In ideology, composition and structure, our party is a living expression of the unity and cohesion of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union. Shaping its policy to ensure harmony of national and international interests. The party is creating social conditions in which the flowering and all-round development of each nation is the condition for the advancement and flowering of our entire fraternal union.

When we day that the people and the party are united, this is a statement of the irrefutable fact that the aims and tasks set itself by the party are an accurate expression of the aspirations and needs of all Soviet people. The multi-million people of the Soviet Union are, by their deeds, carrying into effect the policy of the party. One of the most apparent proofs of this are the successes all the republics have achieved by the present jubilee.

Comrades, let me express gratification and deep gratitude to the millions of front-rankers who have fulfilled and overfulfilled their socialist pledges made in tribute to the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Permit me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to warmly congratulate all Soviet people on thie momentous day, the birthday of our great union.

Long live the friendship of the peoples who are building communism!

Long live proletarian, socialist internationalism!

Long live world peace!

May the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics flourish!

Chernenko Speech

LD211232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, opening the 21 December joint session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR; held in the Kremlin Hall of Congresses -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades! Esteemed friends! We have gathered to solemnly mark this remarkable date in the life of the peoples of our country: the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This event took place in December 1922. It is without doubt one of the brightest and most important dates in the new history of mankind. The path to the birth of the USSR was opened up by the Great October Socialist Revolution, which freed the peoples of our motherland from social and national oppression. Today the experience of forming the first multinational state of workers and peasants serves as a kind of guiding star for many fighters for social progress, and exerts profound influence on the affairs of the tumultuous and complex 20th century.

The Leninist nationalities policy liberated [raskrepostit] the peoples of Russia. It freed them from oppression by domestic and alien exploiters, gave them freedom and the full measures of political rights. The fatal circle of enmity and distrust created by the relationship of rulers and subordinates was boldly and decisively smashed. The Leninist nationalities policy gave birth to mighty creative forces in all corners of our motherland. The socialist path toward all-round economic growth has opened up for all peoples, where tsarist oppression and the rule of capital existed side by side with utterly feudal or patrimonial conditions.

The Leninist nationalities policy led to the spiritual renaissance of all nations and ethnic groups of our country, to the flourishing of national cultures, their mutual enrichment and the establishment of internationalist communist ideals. Such, speaking very briefly, are the fruits of what we have done.

It cannot but be emphasized that these victories are to an enormous degree linked to the extensive and noble assistance from the Russian working people to their brothers of other nationalities. This is one of the great services performed by the Russian people in the name of the revolution.

Our road has not been easy. Along this road there have also been mistakes, but the party recognized them and corrected them, constantly aligning its actions with Lenin's behests. We came out of many severe tests honorably and today, on this festive day, we can say with full justification: Vladimir Ilich Lenin's behests have been put into practice. [applause]

This is borne out by the indissoluble friendship among the peoples of our country, the unity of our society, the remarkable achievements by all Soviet republics and the harmonious and energetic work of Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

When marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of our union we naturally think not only of the past but also of the new advances in the building of communism. In this connection I would especially like to recall Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statements at the 26th congress of our party, where he said that we must develop a style of work that organically blends industriousness and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise, pragmatism and efficiency with a drive toward great goals and achievements, and a critical attitude to shortcomings and unshakable certainty about the historic advantages of the road we have chosen. It is in this way that Soviet Communists are striving to act.

The tasks of the immediate present are clear to the party and the people. They have been set out clearly and convincingly in the speech made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The extremely broad approval of the results of the plenum by the working people in our country, the firm determination by all Soviet people to implement the plans of the party: This is a precise indicator of the healthy political climate in the country. The desires of the party and the people follow the same course: They are inseparable. [applause]

Dear comrades, present in the hall here are party and state veterans, participants in the October Revolution, founding builders of our union. Allow me to address warm and cordial greetings to them. [applause]

At today's festivities there are 134 foreign delegations, from 112 countries of the world. We are happy to greet our tried and tested friends from the socialist countries. There is no doubt that our beneficial friendship in the coming years will bring even richer results for us. [applause]

With all our heart we greet the representatives of those countries that, having won national independence, have chosen the path of socialist development. In the future the Soviet Union will continue to stand firmly for the rights of peoples for free and independent development. [applause]

We are glad to see that there are delegations from Communist and workers' parties from various countries of the world at our festivities. Soviet Communists are in deep solidarity with their selfless revolutionary work in the interests of the working people. [applause]

We warmly greet the representatives of revolutionary-democratic parties, and national liberation movements and organizations that are battling against imperialism and neocolonialism. In this heroic struggle, comrades, we are with you. [applause]

We feel satisfaction at the presence of eminent figures in the social-democratic and socialist parties at this jubilee of the Soviet state. We are ready to further develop cooperation with the parties in the struggle against the arms race, for a stable peace and the peoples' security. [applause]

We offer our sincere greetings to our guests, officials of states and international organizations, and party and public figures who have come to this jubilee. Your respect for the land of the Soviets is dear to us. [applause]

Comrades! Allow me to declare this joint festive session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR open. [applause]

Grishin Speech

LD211414 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union on 21 December -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the Communists and all working people of the capital of our socialist union state, the Hero City of Moscow, allow me to cordially greet and warmly congratulate the participants of this festive session -- the plenipotentiary representatives from the fraternal union republics -- on the all-people's holiday marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause]

The historic significance of the formation of the Soviet Union and its achievements and tasks were described with great force in a well-reasoned and penetrating manner in the report by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

The creation of the USSR was one of the greatest merits of our party, the party of internationalists, which was able to realize in practice the ideas and behests of Vladimir Ilich Lenin as well as the principles of the nationalities policy developed by him.

Looking back over the long, 60-year path taken by our united state, Muscovites -- like all Soviet people -- feel legitimate pride at the great achievements of the peoples of the USSR, the swift social, economic and political development of all the union republics that together are building communism.

At the first All-Union Congress of Soviets 60 years ago, Moscow was chosen as the capital of the Soviet Union. This was an expression of the recognition of its great prestige as the capital of the RSFSR which had played a prominent role in the unifying movement of peoples, the uniting of nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet republics into one internationalist family. For 6 decades Moscow has been worthily fulfilling the honorable and responsible role as the capital of the USSR, serving as the symbol of the inviolable friendship of peoples and the might of the Soviet Union. [applause]

The life of the USSR capital passes in close linkage and interaction with the union and its autonomous republics. The whole country has always been concerned and continues to be concerned with its capital -- its development and flourishing. Moscow makes use of the advanced experience and useful initiatives born in the republics. In turn it has given and gives much help to all the peoples of the country in the development of their economy, science, and culture and with the preparation of national cadres. In the difficult year of 1941 when the fascist hordes were straining to get our city, the whole country came to the defense of its capital. The feats of servicemen of all nationalities of our country who, in one formation with the Russian people, defended the capital of their homeland in bloody battles and inflicted great defeats on the enemy will always remain in the grateful memories of Muscovites. This victory near Moscow signaled the beginning of a fundamental change in the course of the war, a change toward the total defeat of the German fascist troops.

Moscow is the embodiment of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union. In the complicated international situation when imperialism is attempting to push people along the road of military confrontation, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing everything possible to strengthen peace, to deepen international detente and to avert a nuclear war.

Moscow is the originator of realistic proposals based on the just principle of equality and the equal security of all sides. The foreign policy of the USSR corresponds to the interests of the Soviet Union as well as to those of other states. As such it enjoys the support of the whole of progressive mankind. Following the behest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin that it should serve as an example for the whole country, Moscow and its working class, its intelligentsia and all its working people have invariably been and are going to be in the front ranks of the struggle for socialism and communism. As a result of the constant care taken by the party and government, along with the help of the peoples of the union republics and the selfless work of Muscovites, the capital has become a major economic, scientific and cultural center embodying the achievements of developed socialism.

The peoples of our multinational country are looking to the future with confidence. They link this future with the creative activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee as well as the Leninist course drawn up by the 23rd-26th CPSU Congresses. Under the leadership of the party and its Central Committee, the working people of Moscow -- loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism -- will continue in the future to do everything to multiply the capital's contribution toward strengthening the might of our union state and furthering the development and cohesion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause]

Solomentsev Speech

LD211508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member Mikhail Solomentsev at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union on 21 December -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! Esteemed foreign guests! The bright holiday, the holiday of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is being marked broadly and joyfully in the boundless expanses of our motherland. Together with the entire Soviet people, the working people of the Russian Federation are meeting the glorious jubilee full of optimism and creative enthusiasm, proud of the majestic achievements and might of the socialist fatherland. From this rostrum we are happy to congratulate, in fraternal fashion, all the union republics which have arrived at the holiday with outstanding achievements in all spheres of life. [applause]

Over the past 60 years the national income in the republic has grown 160 times, industrial output has grown by almost 500 times and that of agriculture by more than 4 times. On the basis of a steadfast economic upturn, the living standard of people is constantly rising. In the last 11 years alone, real incomes of the republic's population have increased by more than 50 percent. Housing conditions have improved for almost half the inhabitants of the Russian Federation. The economy of Soviet Russia and that of every region in it is developing in a harmonious way as an integral component of the country's socialist economy.

The November CPSU Central Committee plenum reaffirmed the continuity of the party's political course for further strengthening the economic and defensive might of our motherland as well as raising the people's wellbeing and guaranteeing peace. Guided by the decisions of the party congress and the Central Committee plenum, the workers of Soviet Russia consider it their primary and heartfelt cause -- their internationalist duty -- to further step up production in all industries. Chief emphasis is made here on raising the efficiency of the economy and the technical standards and quality of production, as well as the growth of labor productivity.

Special attention will be devoted to implementing the Food Program, developing the basic industries, increasing production of consumer goods and further raising the people's living standards.

Tasks of immense importance have been set in today's profound and pithy report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The theoretical propositions and conclusions of the report are of primary importance for the further development of relations between nationalities, for the triumph of the principles of socialist internationalism, for all-round progress of Soviet society and for the consolidation of positions of socialism and peace. The propositions and conclusions of the report will, without doubt, be met by the ardent and unanimous approval of communists and of the whole Soviet people. [applause]

Zhivkov Speech

LD211248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary General Todor Zhivkov at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union on 21 December in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] Our delegation, said Comrade Zhivkov, has listened with deep attention to the report of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We share completely the deep and well-founded evaluations and conclusions made with a feeling of pride for what has been achieved and the unshakable faith in the future of the Soviet country and the whole of mankind.

Listening to the report by Comrade Andropov, we and, I am convinced, the whole world are again hearing the familiar wise voice of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Together with you we again experience the familiar feeling of pride for the party of Lenin, for the Soviet people, for the great Soviet state.

Comrade Zhivkov went on to say: For 6 decades the Soviet Union has been striding out at the head of progressive mankind. It is the motherland of the new human civilization. It is the nucleus around which the new world is crystalizing. Everything that is great and progressive, everything great that has been accomplished on earth since the October Revolution is linked, directly or indirectly, with the Soviet Union, with its existence, with its revolutionizing example and influence. [applause]

The Soviet Union is the main bulwark of peace throughout the world, the main guarantee, not just of progress, but of the very existence of mankind. Hundreds and hundreds of millions of people -- and not just our friends and people who think like us, but people of other circles and of other views -- think with relief that it is fortunate for mankind that there is on earth the peace-loving, mighty, Soviet Union. And this awareness; awareness of the fact that, thanks to the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, those who kindle war can be cursed; gives hope, strength and scope to the anti-war movement, hitherto unprecedented, which is developing ever more mightily throughout the planet and which is becoming an irrepressible and invincible force.

Comrade Zhivkov wished the Soviet people new successes in the construction of communism.

Kadar Speech

LD211320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Report on speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at 21 December festive meeting in Moscow to mark the foundation of the USSR]

[Text] [Begin recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] It is a great honor for us, said Comrade Kadar, that at this outstanding festival of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR we can convey our cordial greetings to the great Soviet people. Under the leadership of its party, it has achieved epochal gains in the construction of a new society and true prosperity of its homeland. The grandiose achievements, which General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has spoken about here, are imprinted forever on the pages of the history of mankind. The historic gains of the Soviet people brilliantly confirm the vital force of the everlasting trusts of Marxism-Leninism, the superiority of the socialist social system, the correctness of Lenin's nationalities policy.

With the appearance of new socialist countries, Comrade Kadar said further, socialism became a world system. The colonial system broke up, the peoples became masters of their fate, and are looking for and discovering the paths of social development. The Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries, rallied together on the basis of common ideals and basic interests, the developing states striving to free themselves from all kinds of imperialist dependence -- these are the factors that determine the present world situation, pointed out Comrade Kadar. [end recording]

He noted that the strength of the influence of the USSR and its policy plays a decisive role, in that in our times the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems is being implemented in all reality, and that war has ceased to be a fatal inevitability.

Comrade Kadar proposed a toast in honor of the Soviet Union and indestructible Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

Honecker Speech

DW211512 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1416 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the meeting at the Kremlin's Congress Palace in Moscow marking the USSR's 60th anniversary -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet comrades, esteemed guests and friends, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the whole people of the GDR I convey to the party and the country of Lenin the most cordial congratulations on the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR. [applause]

The USSR emerged from the victory of the Russian proletariat in the Great October Socialist Revolution which Karl Liebknecht termed the turning point in the history of the peoples. He said that a new world thus began. It is a fact that the inevitable entry into this new, better world, scientifically justified by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, was carried out foremost of all by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Bolsheviks.

In all of 60 years now the USSR, the first voluntary federation of states made up of equal peoples and nations on the globe, has weathered all tests.

Generations of Soviet citizens under the leadership of the CPSU created the most progressed and most just society in mankind's history: The USSR, this state of human rights in practice, the state of highest developed democracy. In the great family of peoples man freely develops in his creative forces.

On this holiday our people commemorate in deep veneration our unforgettable friend, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who, at the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state, reaped everlasting merits for the strengthening of socialism and of our community, for the preservation of peace and the cooperation of states. The Soviet people, by implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, is setting new criteria on the course toward the communist future. The Soviet Union today possesses an immeasurable economic potential. Grandiose is the upward development in science, technology and culture. Loyally devoted to the cause of socialism, peace and the friendship among peoples the Soviet Armed Forces are capable of crushingly defeating any aggressor [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, the GDR citizens will never forget the liberation deed of the Soviet people. With the smashing of fascism the German people was given the historical chance to establish in our country a society free from exploitation and oppression. [applause] In the meantime the GDR, the first socialist state of the workers and peasants on German soil, already has covered a road of more than 3 decades of stable development. In the community of the socialist fraternal countries the GDR lives up to its internationalist responsibility as a pillar of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe. [applause]

The fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR was, is and remains for our people the unshakable basis for its consistent advance on the road of socialism and peace. [applause] Thereby our strength multiplies. Our fraternal alliance is deeply rooted in the heart of our people and an inseparable part of its new life. By continuously further strengthening this fraternal alliance we fulfill the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck who regarded the friendship with the Soviet Union as a stable foundation for the safe future of our people. [applause]

The unshakable fighting community of the SED and the CPSU is the inexhaustible source of strength for our alliance. In the most diversified fields our parties inspired the cooperation which is fruitful to both our countries. The results tell their own tale. Thus, trade this year reaches a volume of R11.5 billion. The mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation is being continually expanded.

Dear comrades, the peace program of the CPSU [word indistinct] for the peoples with optimism and the knowledge about the road toward durable peace. In our country, which is situated on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and last not least as a result of the experiences from the world wars, we are aware that there is nothing more important than peace. And to this end the USSR year in year out, has been performing the greatest, the most outstanding feats.

We support with all our hearts its constructive initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, concrete disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field, after the principle of equality and equal security. The GDR endeavors, in close coordination with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, to contribute actively toward achieving that peace will be reliably secured. [applause]

We are convinced that it is not only necessary, but also possible to foil the plans of the most aggressive circles of the United States and of NATO, to prevent the catastrophe of a nuclear world war and to enforce the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

In this respect, dear friends and comrades, we are encouraged by 65 years of Red October and 60 years of the USSR. [applause]

The immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin will lead the peoples to new victories of peace and socialism. Long live the 60th anniversary of the USSR: Long live the glorious CPSU, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Yuriy Andropov, which carry ahead toward communism the great banner of Lenin. [applause]

Le Duan Speech

LD211422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Dec 82

["Summary" of speech by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, at 21 December festive meeting in Moscow to mark the foundation of the USSR -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Le Duan pointed out that the unification of the Soviet peoples on the basis of the Leninist nationalities policy has opened up unprecedented possibilities for the maximum flourishing of each nation's creative powers and best traditions, ensuring conditions under which the fraternal peoples of the USSR, by helping each other, succeeded rapidly and simultaneously in reaching socialism.

The birth of the USSR and the world socialist system, Comrade Le Duan noted further, founded a new type of inter-nationality relations. Inseparably connected to the socialist system, the bulwark of which is the country of the soviets, is the broad national-liberation movement which has spread over nearly all countries, as well as the powerful movement of the working class and the working people of the developed capitalist countries for democracy and social progress.

Our party and our state, Comrade Le Duan went on, fully supported the Leninist foreign policy and the good will peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union which were once again reiterated in the report presented by Yuriy Andropov at this solemn session.

We wholeheartedly wish that the people of the Soviet Union, closely united around the Communist Party and its militant headquarters [boyevoy shtab] the CPSU Central Committee, achieve new and even greater victories along the road of building communism, in the struggle for peace and freedom for the peoples on the planet.

Officials on Presidium

LD211152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] At 1000 this morning a joint festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR opened in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Standing, participants in the festive session greeted with thunderous, prolonged applause Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov.

With them on the presidium, and warmly greeted by those present, were the heads of delegations from the socialist countries: Comrades Zhivkov, Kadar, Le Duan, Honecker, Yi Chong-ok, Raul Castro, Phomvihan, Tsendenbal, Jaruzelski, Ceausescu, Husak, Kolisevski and leaders of the delegations from fraternal parties. President Koivisto of the Finnish Republic, leaders of the delegations of social-democratic and socialist parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements and organizations were also there.

On the presidium were veterans of Lenin's party, participants in the first all-union congress of Soviets, front-rankers of industry and agriculture, eminent figures of science andculture and Soviet military leaders.

KARMAL PRAISES USSR, BLAMES U.S. FOR STRIFE

Cites Domestic Progress

LD201620 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- The formation of the USSR has become a great, unprecedented event in the history of humanity. A united, monolithic, multinational socialist state has been formed on the globe for the first time, said General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. He spoke today in the press centre in Moscow addressing Soviet and foreign journalists. The Afghan leader stressed that the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union is widely celebrated by all progressive people.

Babrak Karmal described the remarkable changes that have taken place in all spheres of life of the Afghan people after the victory of the April revolution. Despite the "undeclared war" which is being waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, despite the continued subversive activity, Afghanistan's economy is increasing its growth rate. The national income rose by 2.4 per cent over the past year.

The output of wheat increased by 5.4 per cent. The wages of the working people rose considerably. Genuine democracy is functioning for the first time in the history of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said. Its vivid manifestation has been the formation of over 15 mass public organizations which form the National Fatherland Front, together with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is peopled by some 20 various nationalities. Complete equality is ensured for them all. They form a close-knit family. Complete freedom of religious beliefs is guaranteed.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is conducting consistently the foreign policy course aimed at establishing friendly relations, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence with all countries, particularly with Afghanistan's neighbours.

This is the will of the entire Afghan people. The statements of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan published in May 1980 and August 1981, set out in detail the stand of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the question of the settlement of the situation around Afgahnistan. "We have honestly covered our half of this road," Babrak Karmal said. "Everything now depends on the sober approach of our neighbours, on their good will, on their wish to get to a conference table." We are always ready to hold direct talks with Pakistan, Babrak Karmal said. Regrettably, the Pakistani side has no will of its own to take actions independent of the USA. And Washington is using on purpose the so-called Afghan question as a pretext to aggravate the situation in the region.

The Afghan leader said that a road for indirect talks opened as a result of the flexible policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, of the efforts of the United Nations secretary general. "We regard this as a good beginning and we hope that this indirect dialogue will develop into a direct one," he said.

Soviet Military Contingent

LD201726 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec (TASS) -- At a press conference which has taken place here Babrak Karmal was asked a question connected with the presence of a limited Soviet military contingent on Afghan territory. This contingent, he said, is there in full accordance with the Afghan-Soviet treaty and with Article 51 of the UN Charter. It will be withdrawn when international imperialism and primarily the U.S. Administration cease all forms of support to subversive terrorist activity against Afghanistan. Babrak Karmal stated that on Pakistani territory there are 90 camps in operation where in recent years over 100,000 mercenaries, who are sent into the DRA to carry out murders and sabotage, have been trained under the leadership of U.S. and other instructors.

The recent resolution by the U.S. Senate committee on aiding Afghan counterrevolutionaries, Babrak Karmal continued, is a new piece of confirmation of U.S. interference in the DRA's internal affairs and of Washington's militarist policy in the region.

The Afghan leader ridiculed the inventions of Western propaganda that the Soviet Union is intending to annex Afghanistan. He called these inventions the ravings of a lunatic. Afghanistan has been, is and will remain an independent, nonaligned state. The relations of fraternal friendship which exist between the DRA and the USSR were laid down by Lenin, and the Soviet Union will never retreat from this line.

Babrak Karmal called the insinuations which have been circulated by Washington about the use of Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan a false and unscrupulous anti-Soviet campaign. American-made chemical grenades, he said, are used by the counterrevolutionaries who have been sent to Afghanistan. This was the case in Herat, in particular. The accused were arrested and admitted their crimes. Babrak Karmal showed the journalists photographs of U.S. chemical weapons which were confiscated from the mercenaries.

Regarding events in the Near East, Babrak Karmal said: We completely and utterly support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

ANDROPOV MEETS WITH GDR'S ERICH HONECKER

LD201458 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- A meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker, was held here today.

The unchangeable principled line of both parties at further all-round cooperation between the USSR and the GDR has been confirmed during the conversation. Great importance of the implementation of the arrangements reached in the Crimea in August 1982, has been emphasised in this connection.

A number of topical problems of the international situation was touched upon, the participants in the meeting expressed a firm resolve to do everything to put an end to the arms race, to ensure peace for the peoples of the world.

Having exchanged the opinions on functions dedicated to Karl Marx, to be held in 1983, the leaders of the parties pointed to the importance of this work for the studying and spreading his intransient scientific and revolutionary heritage.

The conversation passed in the atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

VALUE OF CITIZENS' LETTERS, PROPOSALS APPRAISED

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM201021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Working People's Letters"]

[Text] The indissoluble connection between the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the people's masses is an incontestable advantage of our social system and an inexhaustible source of its strength and might. Working people's letters, suggestions and remarks on various questions of production and social life are one of the life-giving channels of this communication. V.I. Lenin called working people's letters real human documents, regarding them as a very important source of information and an effective means of expressing public opinion and developing criticism and self-criticism and demanded a timely and apt response to every communication from citizens. Our party and state carefully preserve and augment those Leninist traditions.

The report on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session which examined the question of working people's letters recently received at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been greeted in our country's cities and villages as a graphic new manifestation of the Communist Party's concern for the Soviet person and for his needs and requirements and as further evidence of profound respect for public opinion.

The party Central Committee Politburo pointed out that working people's letters express the unanimous support of the broad masses for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and their profound interest in strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and consolidating peace and international security. These letters bear the imprint of the patriotic enthusiasm of urban and rural working people who have embarked on the shock watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the imprint of their desire to successfully fulfill their plan targets and socialist pledges.

The mail received at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium attests that our country's working people display profound understanding of national economic problems and concern for the fuller utilization of our economy's reserves and potential. Many writers voice satisfaction with the measures outlined for realizing the Food Program. Working people's letters contain suggestions and remarks aimed at improving labor organization, striving for economy and thrift and fostering in every citizen a thrifty attitude to public property.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed out at its session that many letters cite facts which show that proper measures are still not being taken in a number of places against persons perpetrating mismanagement, deception, overreporting, uneconomic consumption of material resources and waste. Reports are also received on the need to step up the struggle against violators of public order and thefts of socialist property. Questions are rightly raised with regard to the need for strict observance of party and state demands to strengthen state, labor and production discipline and for the active application of legislative and social measures of influence to violators of them.

Letters contain criticism and remarks addressed to a number of local soviets, enterprises, establishments and organizations responsible for maintaining the housing stock. They speak of the need to decisively improve the organization of the monitoring and verification of the execution of the decisions adopted by local soviets concerning working people's everyday life, supplies, health protection and leisure.

Party and soviet organs and USSR ministries and departments are obliged to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of previously adopted decisions on work with letters and on organizing the reception of working people and to take the necessary additional measures to carefully examine and resolve the questions contained in letters and eliminate shortcomings in the activities of party, state and economic organs which elicit valid censures and complaints from Soviet citizens. It is necessary in every case

to strive for a comprehensive and objective examination of the reasons which gave rise to the complaint and to make a principled assessment of the persons to blame for it.

The mail received in IZVESTIYA's editorial office contains many letters which raise important national economic questions and describe the enthusiasm with which Soviet people are implementing the party's plans. In the summer of this year, for example, the newspaper published a letter from Saratov Oblast people's deputies, who proposed mounting an all-union campaign under the motto "Preserve everything that has been grown!" That appeal elicited a very wide public response. The Saratov deputies' initiative was approved and supported by the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Supreme Soviet presidiums of all the union republics, many krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the local press, radio and television. A question of great state state importance was raised in a letter to IZVESTIYA by a group of women from Orenburg, who suggested that the newspaper monitor the construction of children's preschool establishments. A big response was also elicited by a letter published in IZVESTIYA from people's deputies who suggested that nationwide concern be shown for roadbuilding.

There are also many letters in IZVESTIYA's mailbag in which readers speak out resolutely against instances of bureaucratism and red tape and violations of Soviet legislation. Letters sharply raise questions of the need to strengthen the protection of law and order in our cities and villages.

The USSR citizen's right to address his suggestions, statements and complaints to state organs and public organizations is recorded in our country's fundamental law. Soviet people take pride in this right and make extensive use of it.

Our party views working people's letters as evidence of their political activeness and their direct participation in improving the forms of managing the socialist economy. Letters are the working people's mandate to party and soviet organs. Every party and soviet worker and every enterprise and establishment leader is obliged to regard this work as his duty to the people and the party.

The unbreakable unity of the party and the people and the further comprehensive development and deepening of socialist democracy are the guarantee of our new achievements in all sectors of communist building.

Plant's Work

PM201017 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 14 December publishes on page 3 under the headline "Letters Are a Mandate From the Working People" a 1,600-word article by B. Batkibekov, CPSU Central Committee Letters Department instructor, on the exemplary work done with working people's letters at the V.I. Lenin Vef production association in Riga. Here, he says, every complaint, proposal and so forth of working people is made public and acted upon with concern and this serves to create a very favorable climate in the association, which has a much lower personnel turnover rate than others in the city. Such work, he concludes, must be an example for other collectives.

EARTHQUAKE NEAR BAKU: NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

LD171440 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Baku December 17 TASS -- An earthquake was registered by Azerbaijan's seismic stations at 9 hours 52 minutes Moscow time today. At the epicentre, located in the Caspian Sea 108 kilometres to the north of Baku, the quake was of force 4 according to the 12-point scale. The tremor was of force 3-4 in the populated localities closest to the sea. There was no loss of life or damage.

Romanov at Military Aktiv

LD082128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] The country's Communists are continuing to discuss the tasks facing party organizations stemming from the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. A meeting of the party aktiv of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military Okrug took place today to discuss this agenda. Also discussed were the results of the conference of the leading staff [rukovodyashchiy sostav] of the Soviet Armed Forces and the demands of the USSR minister of defense for the new training year. Taking part in the meeting was Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Secretariat Members at Concert

LD102222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Days commemorating the Russian federation ended in Moscow today. A concert was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. A musical dance suite, "In a United Family" was performed. Prominent artistic collectives and artists took part in the program. Present at the concert were Comrades Grishin, Demichev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and Kapitonov; Comrades Stukalin and Shauro, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments; and deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Aliyev Reads Council Greetings

LD162314 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting held today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions was devoted to the 50th anniversary of the northern sea route. The greetings from the USSR Council of Ministers to those involved in the maturing and development of the northern sea route, which were read out by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were met by the applause of those assembled. [Video shows Aliyev on rostrum.]

Comrade Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet, who delivered a report, [video shows Guzhenko] noted that the northern sea route has become a vitally important artery for the metallurgical workers of Norilsk, the gas workers of Tyumen Oblast, the timber workers on the Yenisey, the geologists of Yakutia and Chukotka and the workers of all the country's northern areas. The minister stressed that the seamen are honorably fulfilling the task, set by the 26th CPSU Congress, of ensuring year-round navigation on the western part of the northern sea route and the timely delivery of cargo to the extreme north and the Far East.

Construction Minister in Baku

PM251505 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade B.Ye. Shcherbina's visit to Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrade B.Ye. Shcherbina, USSR minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, visited the republic from 29-31 October.

He met with workers, leaders and specialists of enterprises engaged in the construction of petroleum and gas transportation projects and acquainted himself with the state of and prospects for the development of this work in the republic.

Comrade B.Ye. Shcherbina visited construction sites of the Groznyy-Baku oil pipeline, the Mozdok-Kazi-Magomed gas pipeline, the Kura water supply line and a number of other projects. He took an interest in oil and gas extraction at sea and visited the "shelf-1" semisubmersible drilling installation and a new deepwater fixed platform at the 28 April sector [Ploshchad].

Comrade B.Ye. Shcherbina conducted a conference at the Azerbaijan pipeline construction administration where, with the participation of leaders of the enterprises and organizations involved, questions of the further development of the main oil and gas pipeline network and the intensification of work on the construction of the Kura water supply line were discussed in detail and specific measures geared toward the further acceleration of the construction of projects now being built on the republic's territory and toward raising the efficiency and quality of construction work were outlined.

A talk was held between Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and B.Ye. Shcherbina at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on 30 October. Comrade Shcherbina gave his impressions of his stay in the republic and noted the successes achieved. There was an examination of questions of improving the structure of and strengthening and expanding the Azerbaijan pipeline construction administration, of equipping it with modern, highly efficient equipment and mechanisms, of developing the republic's network of main and distributive oil and gas pipelines and water supply lines in the 11th 5-Year Plan period and in the long term of ensuring the prompt or ahead-of-schedule commissioning of projects under construction.

Participating in the talk were G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers.

Dolgikh at Power Workers Fete

LD190006 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive soiree was held in Moscow today to mark power industry workers day. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Frolov, chief of department at the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; production front-rankers; scientists; and public representatives were present. A report was presented by Comrade Neporozhniy, USSR minister for power and electrification, who noted that in solving responsible tasks the power industry is putting extra effort in constructing comprehensive hydroinstallations on rivers in Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia, and the capacities of areas are being increased at a fast pace in the European part of the country. The formation of large fuel and energy complexes is continuing.

Gapurov in Turkmenistan

GF151856 Ashkabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpt] A session of the party veterans and oil activists of the Soviet Government, in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was held at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee building today. Comrade Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, warmly congratulated the party veterans who participated in the struggle to establish the Soviet power in Turkmenistan on the glorious jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and wished them robust health, long life, happiness and further success in the cause of communist upbringing of youth. Comrade Gapurov awarded the veterans memorial presents.

Grishin Attends Lectures

PM10[illegible]057 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Nov 82 in Russian p 2

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Jubilee"]

[Text] The further improvement of working people's ideological, political, patriotic and moral education and the strengthening of the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples are being assisted by the preparations for the glorious jubilee of the land of Soviets. These are proceeding under the enormous influence of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Rrepublics."

The profound study of this party document and the mobilization of Muscovites to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums have been helped by the sociopolitical lectures entitled "Inviolable Union of Free Republics," organized by Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the AUCCTU, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the board of the All-Union Znaniye Society. The lectures were completed yesterday.

Acad P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report entitled "Developed Socialism Is the Historic Gain of All the USSR's Peoples."

Taking part in the lectures were V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries and S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman.

Grishin Sees RSFSR Delegation

LD092254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, today received an RSFSR delegation which is in Moscow in connection with the RSFSR days at the exhibition of achievements of the national economy.

Grishin Awards Auto Workers

LD140002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, presented orders and medals of the Soviet Union to a large group of workers from Glavmostavtotrans, Zil and the Central Scientific Research Automobile and Automotive Institute in the Kremlin today.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and the Moscow Gorkom, Comrade Grishin cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new labor successes to the good of the socialist homeland.

Grishin Meets Belorussians

PM200813 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] The Belorussian SSR delegation which has arrived in the capital in connection with the republic days at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements has visited the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The delegation was received by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. He told the guests about the progress of Muscovites' preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the struggle of the capital's inhabitants for the fulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges adopted for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The delegation members received information on the prospects for Moscow's economic and social development, the contribution of the capital's working people to the implementation of the program of communist creation advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the work being done in party organizations and labor collectives in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

In turn, the members of the Belorussian SSR delegation headed by A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, described the progress of the fulfillment of the targets of the second year of the 5-year plan by the republic's working people and the labor successes achieved to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Those taking part in the talk stressed that the business ties between the working people of Moscow and Belorussia serve as a graphic example of the indestructible unity and fraternal cohesion of the Soviet peoples. It was noted that creative collaboration and mutual aid help labor collectives to achieve good results in socialist competition and in the fulfillment of the tasks for the country's economic and social development.

Taking part in the meeting, which passed in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, were Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretaries R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev, A.M. Roganov and V.T. Polunin, chief of the Moscow GPSU Gorkom Science and VUZes Section.

Georgians Meet Grishin

LD162254 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements, the days of union republics dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR are ending with days of Georgia. Today members of the Georgian SSR delegation visited the Moscow Gorkom where Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, received them.

Comrade Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and leader of the delegation, spoke about the glorious path covered by Soviet Georgia in the past 60 years. Comrade Grishin told the guests about the capital's preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR and of the new features with which Moscow has been enriched since the 26th party congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Grishin at Plaque Unveiling

LD172352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting devoted to the unveiling of a memorial plaque at No. 26 Kutuzovskiy Prospekt, where Leonid Ilich Brezhnev lived from 1952-1982, took place in Moscow today. The memorial plaque has been set up in accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on perpetuating his memory. (Nikolay Ivanovich Lukinov), hero of socialist labor and worker at the Moscow Khrunichev Works, said at the meeting:

[Begin (Lukinov) recording] Soviet people rightly link with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev many of our successes in developing the economy and increasing the well-being of the working people, the adoption of the USSR Constitution and the preservation of peace on earth. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev displayed an enormous everyday concern for Soviet people, and I especially recall the words in his book "Reminiscences" [Vospominaniya] where he writes of the working man as a great toiler who is characterized by inexhaustible patience, knowledge of his own work and the habit of doing it well, for he always values skill and respects his own work.

Comrades, in these days the efforts of all the working people of Moscow are directed toward implementing the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the high socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The workers of our factory are working with a great upsurge, in a shock manner. Over 2,000 leading workers at the enterprise have already fulfilled this year's tasks. Tomorrow, on the day of the communist subbotnik, I and my comrades will go to our workplaces in order to make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the might of our homeland, for the prosperity of which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev did so much, in the course of the shock watch in honor of the country's jubilee. His life and his outstanding activity are an example of service to the Soviet people, the cause of Lenin and the cause of October. [end recording]

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, was present at the meeting.

Grishin Addresses Auto Works

LD181810 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the Likhachev Auto Works today a meeting was held. It was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party Gorkom. [Still photo of auto works shown on screen.]

Leaders Attend Artists' Plenum

LD031202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] A united plenum of the boards of creative unions and organizations of the USSR and the RSFSR, which opened today in the Great Kremlin Palace, is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Here are gathered famous writers, composers, artists, architects, cinematographers, theatrical figures, and journalists from all union republics. Applause greeted Comrades Grishin, Chernenko, Demichev, Solomentsev and Zimyanin. The opening speech was made by First Secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union Markov.

He said:

[Begin recording] We are called together in this historic hall by a great, solemn holiday which profoundly excites every Soviet person: the USSR is 60 years old. Today, on the eve of our holiday, our first thought is of Lenin, of the Leninist party embodying the nobility of communist ideals, the honor and conscience of the working class, the courage of the nights of the revolution and the experience and wisdom of the peoples.

The unity of party and people, their unity beneath the Leninist banner, were the main condition of all our victories. The inviolable union of equal republics, which marks its 60th anniversary, is graphic testimony to the benefits of the Leninist nationalities policy, the rock-like unity of party and people, [word indistinct] the nationalities question remained impermissably difficult, giving rise to profound suffering of the popular masses. Only the Party of Communists was in a position to solve it correctly, in the interests of the peoples. In conditions of capitalism even now, relations between nationalities and ethnic groups are developing in an atmosphere fraught with conflicts and contradictions, bloody clashes and the oppression of one nationality by another. We are proud of the real flowering of each socialist nationality and ethnic group of which the USSR is comprised. We are proud of the radical transformation of the economy and everyday life of former outlying national districts of tsarist Russia, of the rebirth of peoples and tribes formerly threatened with disappearance from the face of the earth. Internationalism, new socialist relations of brotherhood, mutual aid and respect have become the essence of our life, of our existence, our air.

Dear comrades, that past 2 weeks have revealed with fresh force the inspiring and organizing role of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. When the sad news spread throughout the country, the businesslike, confident voice of the party Central Committee was heard from the Kremlin in the address to communists and all Soviet people. The speeches by Comrades Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee gave an all-round outline of the tasks of party and people at the present time. The plenum unanimously elected as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, one of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's closest comrades-in-arms, a politician of the Leninist type and an experienced organizer, whose talent is distinguished by the ability strictly to implement party policy. Soviet people, and with them all workers in literature and art, welcomed with a feeling of ardent approval the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Allow me, on behalf of all the country's workers in literature and art, on the behalf of our entire plenum, to wish Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov successes in the high post of general secretary of our party's Central Committee. [applause]

Allow me to assure the party, the Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at its head that the artistic intelligentsia will work even more actively to create works about our heroic time, about our contemporary -- the creator and builder of communism -- and will make a worthy contribution to the culture of our homeland.

As before, Soviet writers and the entire artistic intelligentsia of the country will not stand aside from the concerns of the party and people. They will be everywhere where Soviet people are conquering by their creative labor. They will help by their work to imbue communist qualities in people and by their readiness to defend the socialist fatherland and support everything that is progressive and best. They will strive to gain new artistic achievements, confirming the principles of socialist realism. [end recording]

Speakers at Artists' Plenum

LD031618 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the unions of creative intellectuals, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, ended here today. It gathered in the Kremlin masters of literature, theatre, cinematography, painting, music and architecture from all the country's constituent republics. They discussed questions of the further development of the multinational Soviet culture.

"The very fact of the creation within a historically brief period of time of the multinational Soviet literature and art, based on the ideological and social community of all the peoples of the USSR, is a unique phenomenon in world history," it was stated by Tikhon Khrennikov, first secretary of the board of the Union of Composers of the USSR. He noted that today in all fields of art, including music, masters representing all nations and nationalities of the USSR were making a worthy contribution to the single all-union treasure store.

On speaking about the high culture of the Kirghiz people the Chairman of the Board of the Union of Artists of Kirghiziya Turgenbay Sadykov recalled the big and unselfish assistance given by artists from Moscow, Leningrad and other traditional cultural centres of the country to the establishment of the national theatre, cinematography and architecture in Kirghizia and other Central Asian republic.

Representatives of the creative intelligentsia of the Soviet Baltic and Central Asian republics, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan noted that the creative friendship of the cultural figures of various republics is a firm foundation for the further development of the entire socialist culture. Expounding on this thought the Chairman of the Board of the Union of Artists of Georgia Edgudzha Amashukeli stressed that the numerous forms of constant creative exchange in the arts have become a characteristic feature of the development of the multinational socialist culture. This process is bringing about a mutual cultural enrichment of peoples while not depriving them of their national identity and the specificity of their artistic thinking, many speakers said.

The participants in the plenary meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee in which they assured that the masters of culture will devote their entire talent to the creation of works worthy of the Soviet people's great accomplishments.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

LD242130 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today Comrade Kuznetsov presented a group of comrades with awards of the homeland. The order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor was presented to Comrade Marisov, first secretary of the Udmurt Obkom. Orders of Lenin were presented to Comrade Berezin, first secretary of the Mordovian Obkom; Comrade Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk Kraykom; Comrade Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirsk Obkom; and Comrade Khomyakov, first secretary of Tambov Obkom. Orders of the October Revolution were awarded to Comrade Nikulin, first secretary of Kalmyk Obkom and Comrade Prokopyev, first secretary of Yakut Obkom.

The Order of the Red Banner of Labor was presented to Comrade Karyyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated those receiving the awards and wished them further successes in their work for the good of the Soviet homeland and for the sake of the triumph of communism and peace. Those receiving the awards expressed their cordial gratitude for the high appraisal of their activity.

Kuznetsov Awards More Medals

LD101829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Comrade Kuznetsov presented awards of the homeland to a group of scientific, cultural and artistic figures, party and state staff and military chiefs. Orders of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals for Heroes of Socialist Labor were received by USSR people's artists Makarova and Tikhonov. Orders of Lenin were awarded Artillery Marshal Kazakov; Air Marshal Skripko; and Shauro, chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Orders of the October Revolution were awarded to Kashin, member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; and academicians Kursanov, Skobeltsyn and Styrikovich. A certificate concerning the awarding of the honorary title of USSR people's artist was received by Bolshoy Theater soloist (Sinevskaya).

Rashidov Awards Workers

LD141754 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Workers in Tashkent Oblast and in the capital of Uzbekistan, who are victors in the all-union competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, have been awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. Today the awards to frontrunners of the jubilee labor watch were given out by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Rashidov at Tashkent Meeting

GF080532 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Editorial Report] Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian at 1315 GMT on 7 December carries a report on a meeting of Tashkent Oblast's party economic activ held in Tashkent today. The radio states that the meeting discussed the results of work in the oblast's industry, construction, transport and communications sectors during the past 12 months and the fulfillment of tasks and pledges during 1982.

The radio states that the meeting was addressed by Tashkent Obkom First Secretary Musakhanov and other officials in the oblast. The radio states that Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. The radio concludes that the meeting was attended by Anisimkin, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Romanov Attends GOSR Reception

LD241629 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "In Honor of Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] The Leningrad Gorispolkom has held a festive reception in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was attended by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom; members of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and Gorkom bureaus; deputies of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets; members of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom; local soviet deputies; veterans of the party and the civil and Great Patriotic Wars; leading workers of the hero-city and order-bearing Leningrad Oblast; figures active in science and culture; generals, admirals and participants in the festive parade.

The guests included the leaders of the missions of foreign states accredited to Leningrad.

Those attending the reception were addressed by L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom. On behalf of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and Gorkom and the Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom, he warmly congratulated the guests and all Leningraders on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

LITHUANIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

'Information Report'

PM200837 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The regular, eighth, plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 30 November.

The plenum's participants honored the memory of that outstanding figure of the party and state, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, with a minute's silence.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizational P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

Reports on the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and on the draft state budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 were delivered by A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Planning Committee, and R. Sikorskis, Lithuanian SSR minister of finances.

The following spoke in the debate on the reports: V. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of the Kaunas Gorkom; E. Blazhevichyute, first secretary of the Moletskiy Raykom; M. Buklis, Lithuanian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; Yu. Tolstov, leader of a team of mechanics and installation workers of Klaypeda's Baltiya shipbuilding plant; A. Chiras, rector of the Vilnius Institute of Engineering and Construction; A. Rayorinene, chief of the livestock unit at the Erzhvilkas Kolkhoz, Yurbarkskiy Rayon; P. Morkunas, director of the Shyavlyay television plant named for the 40th anniversary of Soviet Lithuania; L. Ragauskas, first secretary of the Sovetskiy Raykom, Vulbius City; and Yu. Rusenko, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the question discussed.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum released Comrade A. Barauskas from his duties as member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his retirement on a pension.

The plenum elected Comrade A. Kayryalis to membership of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

At this point the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Grishkyavichus Speech

LD180206 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0615 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Report delivered by Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, to the eighth Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held on 30 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, we have all been greatly impressed by the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by a speech at that plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andropov.

The CPSU Central Committee completely approved the practical work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in implementing the domestic and foreign policy course prepared by the 26th party congress and in realizing the tasks of communist construction. The plenum unanimously approved the theses and conclusions in the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Andropov and decided to base the work of all party organizations on them.

The decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the documents of the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet arm the party and people with a precise and clear program of further actions in implementing the plans of the 11th 5-year period.

Lithuania's Communists and the working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve our party's domestic and foreign policy and the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

We have been assigned the task of extending organizational and mass political work in order to fulfill important economic and political tasks, further strengthen the country's economic and defense might, take the necessary measures to fulfill this year's tasks successfully and to fulfill and exceed the plan for economic and social development in 1983.

We are concluding the discussions on the republican draft plan and budget for the 3d year of the 5-year plan. In the documents submitted many remarks expressed during their discussion at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the republican Council of Ministers have been taken into consideration. In fulfilling the plan the Council of Ministers, undoubtedly, will take into consideration also proposals and remarks which will be made at this plenum. The draft plan and budget essentially correspond with the directives of the 26th party congress and the requirements of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

What is characteristic of our draft plan? Just as in the whole country, it is envisaged to increase absolute national income, the volume of the growth of industrial and agricultural production and the retail goods turnover. The effectiveness of the national economy will continue to increase. The intensive tasks of developing social production must be fulfilled with a comparatively small increase in the use of material and labor resources. This must be achieved by developing those branches which decide technical progress in the national economy at a faster rate, and by reconstructing and supplying the enterprises of industry, transportation and agriculture and capital construction with new machinery.

The draft plan for 1983 provides for an increase in industrial production by 2.1 percent. In this case in 3 years production will grow not less than 11 percent which corresponds with the tasks of the 5-year plan for that period.

Some 86 percent of the growth of national income will be obtained from the increase in labor productivity in 3 years of the 5-year plan, which is substantially more than in the corresponding period of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It must be stressed that the draft plan for our republic, like that for the whole country, has been drawn up in adherance to the party line of raising the well-being of the working people. It is planned to develop the branch of the B group at a faster rate and to produce more consumer goods. Large funds are being allocated to further develop the agroindustrial complex. Real income of the population will continue to grow.

The draft budget provides finances for the national economy and its sociocultural development.

At the same it was stressed at the November plenum that the present stage is very important in struggling to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan. We are on the eve of the third, the middle, year and although a great deal has been accomplished, there is still extensive and intensive work facing us.

Some positive results have been achieved in the republic's industry in 2 years of the 5-year plan. The rate of the growth in industrial production, according to preliminary calculations, will constitute roughly 9 percent as compared with the 8 percent planned for this period in the 5-year plan. It is expected that the task of raising labor productivity will be exceeded. The results of the 11 months show that 90 percent of the growth of industrial output was achieved by increasing labor productivity. The use of labor resources has improved. Almost 38 percent of enterprises obtain all production growth without increasing the number of workers and even reducing it. The total number of workers employed in the national economy corresponds with the balance of labor resources drawn up for the 5-year plan. Agricultural workers fulfilled the task of the state purchases of the most important products in plant cultivation for 2 years of the 5-year plan.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee recalled the last speeches by Leonid Brezhnev where he stressed that although the party has evolved a scientifically based economic policy and has embarked on the path of raising the effectiveness of production and its intensification, the transition of the national economy onto this path and the turn to effectiveness are progressing slowly as yet.

This criticism also applies to us. This year some enterprises and associations have increased their labor productivity slower than planned. Therefore less than 70 percent of the production growth obtained by raising labor productivity was reached by the enterprises of the Ministeries of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Rural Construction and Construction Materials.

When insufficient care is taken to raise labor productivity, the planned production tasks are either not fulfilled or, in the best case, as it was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, they are fulfilled at the expense of large production costs. Comrade Andropov pointed out absolutely correctly that there are not a few economic leaders who, willingly citing the well-known words by Leonid Brezhnev that economy must be economical, essentially do little in the solution of this task.

Unfortunately, we also have leaders who do not wish or are unable to give up obsolete labor methods and overcome old-fashioned working habits. In the opinion of the party, it is most important here to more quickly improve the whole guidance of the economy: management, planning and economic mechanisms.

It is essential to create such economic and organizational conditions which encourage qualitative and productive work, initiative and innovation. On the other hand, poor work, inactivity and lack of responsibility must directly and unavoidably influence the workers' wages, their position at the enterprise and their moral prestige. We must adhere to this line firmly and uncompromisingly.

The tasks of manufacturing many important products are not being fulfilled. In 10 months of this year the national economy did not receive large quantities of diesel fuel, television sets and other products. This, on its part, thwarts the fulfillment of obligations in contracts and hampers the rhythm of production at related enterprises. We cannot tolerate this.

It was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that it is essential to increase the responsibility for the interests of the whole state and people, to resolutely eliminate red tape and parochialism, and to irreconcilably struggle against all who violate party, state and labor discipline. It must become a rule that each new decision on one and the same question will be made only after all previous decisions have been fulfilled or when some new circumstances have arisen.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee plenum on the practical development of the independence of associations and enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, combining it at the same time with the increase in responsibility for the interests of the whole state, is a very important principle.

We have great reserves in the national economy. Speaking about it, Comrade Andropov at first stressed that it is essential to step up scientific-technical progress and to introduce quickly and on a wider scale the achievements of science and technology and the experience of the frontrankers in production. Indeed, this problem is not new. Extensive measures to raise the effectiveness of research and science and to step up scientific-technical progress in the republic's national economy were outlined in a corresponding decision recently adopted by the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republican Council of Ministers. However, the results of practical work in this direction cannot as yet satisfy us. The plan for the 3/4 of this year for scientific-technical progress was fulfilled only by 94 percent. We are lagging behind in such important branches as the introduction of progressive technologies, mechanization and automation of production processes and the arrangement of new kinds of production. The plan was not fulfilled by the Ministries of Building Materials Industry, Construction, Rural Construction, Health and Higher and Special Secondary Education.

Another important reserve indicated by the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is the rational use of material and labor resources. It was stressed that at present people are viewing the saving of material resources in a new way and not thus: You saved, which is good; you did not save, which is also not bad.

I wish to demonstrate the results of such inactive attitudes with examples from our republic. Many enterprises not only make poor use of their opportunities to save material, and above all fuel and power resources, but also lose these resources. Poor use is being made of secondary fuel and power resources, the introduction of modern technology to save power is slow, and there are serious shortcomings in introducing norms for the use of fuel, power and other material resources and in conducting accounts. For these reasons we failed to save the planned quantities of ferrous metals and diesel fuel last year. Gasoline was not only not saved but too much was used.

The situation has not improved this year, either. This did not happen because of some objective circumstances but because of neglected accounting and often because of uncontrolled use of these resources. Such a state of affairs exists at the enterprises and organizations of the Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Local Industry and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The struggle for the rational use of raw and other materials is insufficient. Some engineering enterprises use too much metal in the production of machines and equipment and their technology is obsolete. Because of this there are great losses of metal.

This applies to the Neris association, the Dzerzhinskiy works in Kaunas and the Zalgiris machine tool works in Vilnius. Metal allocated for the main production is sometimes used for other purposes; it rusts and loses its form owing to poor storage. This is most certainly poor management and waste. Some enterprises of the republican Ministry of Construction fail to make rational use of timber although, as is known, it is difficult to obtain. This shows that the organs of planning and supply, ministries and departments do not pay due attention to saving material resources and are not always aware of the true state of affairs on the spot.

However, in our republic there are many examples of creative work and truly thrifty attitudes toward public wealth. But positive experience in this field, too, is unfortunately not being disseminated properly. By the way, no great expenditure is required here. Thus, there is a lack of initiative, a lack of a resolute struggle against mismanagement and waste.

Today economizing and saving people's wealth is the problem of the reality of our plans, it was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The republican Gosplan, the State Committee of Material and Technical Supply, the Central Statistical Administration, organs of people's control, local party and soviet organs must more strictly control the accounting for material-technical and fuel power resources and must introduce proper order in this sphere.

A no less important problem is the rational use of labor resources. The most important task here is to consistently reduce unproductive and heavy manual labor and to develop production without increasing the number of workers. But individual ministries, associations and enterprises not only did not reduce the number of workers in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan but increased the number of those engaged in manual tasks. This, above all, allies to the Ministry of Procurement, the Elfa association, the Komunaras and Zalgiris factories in Vilnius, the October 40th Anniversary and the grinding machine tool factories and some other enterprises.

An important task in raising the effectiveness of industrial production is the better utilization of production capacities. Meanwhile the growth rate of industrial production funds exceeds the growth rate of production and labor productivity. Therefore the return on investment is declining.

Tasks posed to us by the CPSU Central Committee plenum are great and responsible. As it was stressed by Comrade Andropov, we will not improve the situation with slogans alone. Great organizational work by party organizations, economic leaders, engineers and technicians is essential so that each of these great and important tasks is examined not only by each branch but also by each enterprise, each workshop, each plane of work.

The central place in our party's plans is occupied by measures on the fulfillment of the program to supply food products. The first steps in fulfilling the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum can be regarded as essentially successful in our republic, too. The gross yields of grain crops increased by over 500,000 tons compared with last year and exceeded the annual average in the 10th 5-Year Plan by 200,000 tons. There were more potatoes and flax produced than last year. The production of all kinds of fodder (including locally obtained fodder grain) increased by 23 percent compared with 1981 and their quality improved. The production of milk and eggs has somewhat improved.

The November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee posed for the workers of the agro-industrial complex the task of increasing their efforts each day, of working in such a way that great funds allocated for the Food Program will be beneficial already today and even more beneficial tomorrow.

In combining our actions with this task we must say today that we failed this year, too, to achieve the limits provided for in the state plan and socialist pledges in some very important indices.

As yet we have failed to achieve indices set in the 5-year plan for the state purchases of animals, poultry and milk. At the same time we must self-critically admit that it was possible in the conditions this year to achieve better results, especially in the cultivation of grain crops, fodder crops, potatoes and, above all, sugar beets. We must not permit the purchasing plans of this important crop to be unfulfilled in the future. Heads of the republican agroindustrial complex must envisage and immediately implement the necessary measures. But today we cannot help but draw the attention of the leaders of those rayons where this year's plan for the purchase of sugar beets was not fulfilled. Above all, I have in mind Raseiniai and Pakruojis Rayons which failed to fulfill this important task 5-7 years in a row. We hope that Comrades Baranauskas and Cepulis will resolutely improve this matter.

The republican draft plan for economic and social development in 1983 provides for an increase in the gross agricultural output, compared with the planned volume of this year, of not less than 8.7 percent, and of 11.3 percent on the farms of the social sector. We have to increase the grain production to 3.2 million tons and the purchases of animals and poultry must reach 570,000 tons, of milk 2,035,000 tons and of eggs 535 million tons. These are great tasks. They will require concerted efforts and intensive creative toil.

I will not examine the practical tasks of agriculture in detail. Problems concerning the implementation of the decisions made at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum have been thoroughly discussed by us in previous plenums. At present it is important, as it is demanded by the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, to go over without delay to the complex solution of all tasks, having in mind such areas where there are no secondary problems.

Allow me briefly to dwell on some urgent tasks in order to successfully finish this year's agricultural year, in organizing the wintering of cattle and in laying the foundations for next year's harvest.

Let us first examine the state of affairs in livestock breeding. The situation regarding milk has somewhat improved. But so far it is bad regarding animals and poultry and their sale to the state. Purchases here have declined in 10 and 1/2 months this year by 4 percent compared with last year, and in Utena, Mazeikiai, Sakiai, Anyksciai and Kupiskis Rayons it declined by 10-22 percent. I must say that this decline occurred in October and the first half of November. In these 6 weeks the sale to the state of animals and poultry declined by 23 percent compared with the same period of last year. It is a matter of honor to eliminate this decline in selling animals and poultry to the state.

The timely sale of fattened animals is also an important prerequisite for the rational use of fodder and the successful organization of the wintering. Our most important task is to obtain the maximum milk yields and the maximum increase in the weight of animals which are fattened up and of pigs on every farm and in every complex.

We must ensure a further increase in the productivity of milk cows. Milk yields per cow have increased since the beginning of this year by 74-157 kg in Akmene, Pakruojis, Kaunas, Jonava, and Kedainial Rayons. Meanwhile in 20 rayons this indice is lagging behind last year, especially in Svencionys, Sirvintos, Birzai, Vilkaviskis, Rokiskis and Anyksciai Rayons. It is true that last week daily milk yields in all rayons became equal to those of last year. But, in order to maintain this positive tendency it is essential to introduce proper order on every farm.

I wish to again draw attention to the fact that fodder must be properly prepared. The formal attitude of some heads of farms toward the preparation of fodder cannot be tolerated. It is essential to introduce order in the existing sections and to build new sections for the preparation of moist mixtures for the animals.

These measures are no less important on pig breeding farms and complexes. It is essential to strive to reduce the radio of grain in the fodder, and for this purpose it is essential to prepare moist fodder mixtures using potatoes and root crops. It is very good that more combined silage has been laid in than planned. This not only saves grain but also provides carotin for sows in farrow. The heads of rayons in Kretinga, Svencionys, Zarasai, Pasvalis and Pakruojis where the tasks of producing combined silage have been fulfilled only 40-70 percent surely must be aware of this fact. According to the recommendations by scientists we must lay in not less than 3-4 tons of this fodder for each sow in farrow. This means that we must at least double the production of combined silage compared with this year's stocks. We are able to solve this task. It is only essential to prepare for it properly: to grow more carrots, root crops, potatoes and other components, and to prepare the stores. The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must provide the necessary machinery.

It is very important to make rational use of locally produced fodder. The combined fodder industry is able to process only half of the available quantity into combined fodder. Therefore we cannot understand why the heads of many farms are not in a hurry to make use of this service. Raykom committees, rayon executive committees and agricultural directorates must not stand aside in solving this problem.

The successful wintering of cattle and their high productivity depend, above all, on the farm workers, on their skill and attitude toward work. It is the task of party, trade union, Komsomol organisations and economic leaders in accordance with the recent decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol, to develop fruitful socialist competitions on every farm for the successful wintering of cattle and for increasing the production of animal products and their purchases in winter. It is essential to encourage by every means the production activity of each animal breeder, to make him interested in the struggle to increase each kilogram of milk and each kilogram of cattle weight, in an ever wiser and more effective use of each kilogram of fodder. Briefly, it is essential to enlist the workers of livestock breeding so that they lay foundations in the winter for a good start in fulfilling the tasks of the 3d year of the 5-year plan.

A great deal must be accomplished in preparing for next year's harvest. The preparation of seeds is progressing somewhat faster than last year. On the whole there is no lagging behind in the overhaul of tractors and other sowing machines. However, against the background of good indices one cannot help seeing here, too, rayons which are falling behind. Whereas in Kapsukas, Raseiniai, Siauliai and Vilkaviskis Rayons 80-90 percent of the seeds of spring crops fill the first-class requirements; in Vilnius, Telsiai and Utena Rayons this applies to only 17 percent of the seeds. The Taurage Rayon farms fulfilled in October the quarterly plan for the overhaul of tractors by 35-49 percent and farms in Vilnius and Mazeikiai Rayons by only 14-16 percent. Some people may think that there is still time to overcome this lagging behind. But we cannot help drawing the attention to the fact that among these rayons lagging behind are those which cannot be praised for high yields. Do not the losses start here?

The idling of machinery increased this year. The main reason for this has been overhauls which were delayed and of poor quality. A part of the blame rests with the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. This must not be repeated. It is essential to take care of rural machine operators now. Briefly, tractors and other machines must be properly prepared in winter also so they can be effectively used in the transportation of organic fertilizers and other work.

Briefly about the seeds of grain-leguminous crops and the leguminous perennial grasses: Measures taken to improve the seeds of these crops have helped to improve the situation. At present 3,500 tons of clover seeds have been threshed in the republic. This quantity is on the whole sufficient to supply all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But concern is provoked by the following: Although the last plenum of the Central Committee posed the task of effectively distributing the seeds of grain-leguminous crops and clover, the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Industry and of Procurement are not yet in a hurry to do this. How do we have to understand this, Comrade Ministers? It is now essential to take care of the cultivation of the seeds of grain-leguminous crops and leguminous grasses for the future. Briefly, the work must be organized in such a way that next year each farm is supplied with the seeds of these crops.

Important economic measures outlined by the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum will come into force shortly. I have in mind the increase of the purchase prices of agricultural products, additions to these prices to farms which work with losses or the profits of which are low, the reorganization of the guidance to agriculture in the rayons. These important measures must be supported by better organizational work. The most important task is to turn out more products of a higher quality and on this basis ensure in the nearest future the greater profitability of agricultural production and strengthen the economy of the farms lagging behind.

An important part must be played by rayon agroindustrial associations, which must be set up before new year, in solving these great and complex tasks. Ministries and departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex and raykoms must carry out this work in an organized manner, ensure from the very first days of the existence of new organs smooth work of all partners of the association, enlist their efforts for better final results in order to successfully fulfill tasks provided for by the Food Program.

The plan for 1983 pays a great deal of attention to increasing the production of consumer goods and to improving their quality. In this sphere the November CPSU Central Committee plenum posed responsible tasks not only for light and local industries but also for heavy and defense industries, local party and soviet organs.

According to provisional figures the production of consumer goods in the republic will increase this year by 3.6 percent and will be somewhat higher than planned. The tasks of producing the most essential goods and those which are in mass demand, posed by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, are being successfully fulfilled. But it is already obvious that the plans for the production of refrigerators, dry galvanic elements and the Silelis television sets will not be fulfilled.

There are shortcomings in the supply of goods to the trade network according to agreements. In 9 months of this year light industry failed to supply large quantities of children's and women's knitted suits and children's footwear according to agreements. The same applies to local industry which pays insufficient attention to the production of small and cheap articles which are in great demand.

Because many enterprises are interested only in quantity and do not pay attention to the requirements of the population, this year we had to sell outside the borders of the republic and outside the provisions of the plan, R66 million worth of nonfood products which are not in demand. This is greatly influenced by the fact that industrial enterprises are not yet properly cooperating with trading organizations. Their work must be better coordinated by the Gosplan.

It is intended to produce in the republic consumer goods to the value of over R4 billion next year or 2.5 percent more than will be produced this year. We must pay the most attention to good-quality products which are in the greatest demand by the population.

Now I wish to speak briefly about a problem also mentioned in Comrade Andropov's speech, concerning who must be responsible for what production and what should be produced. The production of the most simple goods, as it was stated at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, must be taken care of by local bodies. It must take place, above all, at local industry enterprises. Meanwhile the enterprises making machines and equipment could produce more technically complicated articles corresponding with the profile of these factories.

As yet there are problems awaiting solution in the production of foodstuffs. The inhabitants are not fully supplied with some bread products and nonalcoholic drinks. The manufacture of packed products must be developed. There are shortcomings in the manufacture of food products from skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey and the quality of canned milk is unsatisfactory. The progressive experience of the Moscow and Sverdlovsk workers in preparing programs and in systematically examining the production of consumer goods at each enterprise is being insufficiently applied to the production of consumer goods, to the increase of their variety and to the improvement of their quality. It is essential to develop cooperation, look for ways to interest the workers' collectives in increasing production from waste.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum mentioned with great concern the situation in transportation, especially in the railways. We have been and are feeling shortcomings, one may say every day in the work of the railways. In 10 months of this year both regions failed to transport nearly 1 million tons of loads. Because of this there have been great difficulties in the work of many enterprises and whole branches of the national economy. The situation is not only not improving but it getting worse. In the Vilnius region all the main exploitation indices became worse this year.

The above norm idling of cars is unjustifiably high. Not only the railroad workers are to blame here. Many cars sit idle on the sidings of the enterprises and organizations. It is not possible to leave even a single instance of the above norm idling of cars and the culprits must be made answerable to the party and administration.

One of the main tasks in the national economy, as it was stated at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, is to introduce order in capital construction.

In 10 months of this year 10 percent were basic assets were handed over for use, 5 percent more state capital investment was used, and 4 percent more building and assembly work was carried out than in the same period last year. The annual plan for handing over general education schools for use was fulfilled. There are all opportunities to fulfill the annual plan for handing over dwellings, preschool children's institutions, health service projects and main production capacities in industry and agriculture for use.

But we still encounter serious shortcomings in this sphere. Only 94 percent of the state capital investment available for the 10-month period was used, and the building and assembly plan was fulfilled by 99 percent. We greatly lag behind in the construction of projects for the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the State Committee of Vocational and Technical Education and also in the construction of the one of the most important objects of the 5-year plan: the Vilinus third thermal power station.

The Ministries of Construction and of Rural Construction failed to cope with the program of contractor work. On many building sites work is poorly organized, and construction machinery is being used badly. For this reason labor productivity in the Ministries of Construction and of Rural Construction is not increasing and has even declined in many contractor organizations compared with last year. Meanwhile many measures of technical progrsss and for raising labor productivity are not being implemented.

Next year will be special for the republic's builders. The most important objects of the fuel and power complex -- the capacities at the Ignalina atomic power station, the third Vilnius thermal power station and the Mazeikiai oil refinery -- are to be handed over for operation.

In solving these tasks, it is essential to basically improve the work of all contractor organizations, achieve a stable rhythm of work and ensure that all planned projects are handed over for use on time.

The May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum paid great attention to the problems of the complex reorganization of the countryside. A great deal is being done in this field in the republic. But we are concerned about the fact that the rate of the construction of individual and cooperative dwellings in the countryside has been slowing down in recent years. The Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, raykoms and rayon executive committees do not take the necessary measures to render assistance to the builders of individual houses. The state grants are not applied in all farms. In recent years the construction of individual houses was especially slow in Mazeikiai, Pakruojis, Slacininkai, Trakai and Vilkaviskis Rayons.

It is essential to end the harmful practice of directing capital investment allocated for the construction of houses at agricultural enterprises and organizations not to the countryside but to towns and rayon centers for the construction of houses at organizations serving agriculture, which has gone on for many years. Therefore for many years no houses at all or very few houses have been built on some sovkhozes.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republican Council of Ministers passed a decision last year to develop the construction of single family houses in the countryside from the capital investment and the funds of the kolkhozes.

But so far houses from these funds are being built only on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ministry of Agriculture. Meanwhile the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Fishing Industry Directorate and other departments having enterprises and farms in the countryside not only did not start the construction of houses from the state capital investment but do not plan to do this in the next few years. The Gosplan and these departments must correct this state of affairs without delay.

During the period up to the end of the year it is essential to do everything to hand over for use the planned projects and to fulfill the building and assembly plan. The construction of projects about to be completed must be controlled by party committees and party organizations.

The November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum posed great tasks in all spheres of economic and social development. Now we must enlist all the existing means for the propagation and explanation of the plenum decisions and of the tasks of the 1983 plan. It is very important to concretely define these tasks for every enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and every workers' collective.

In implementing the tasks posed by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, gorkoms and raykoms must constantly improve party guidance of economic and social life. The most important task of the party committees is to exert strict control over the fulfillment of the decisions, increase demands in assessing the work of the cadres and develop criticism and self-criticism by every means.

It is essential to continue to improve the leadership of primary party organizations and to strive to increase their militancy [kovingumas] and activity and their influence in the workers' collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed the necessity to distribute the cadres correctly so that the decisive sections of work are headed by politically mature and competent people with initiative and organizational skill and who like novelties without which it is impossible to lead production successfully in our times.

It is essential to increase the working people's production and political activity. This is today an important task of party committees, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies. At present it is very important and essential that every worker profoundly understands that the fulfillment of the plan depends also on the contribution of his work, for everyone to understand the simple truth that the better we work the better we will live.

It is essential to continue to develop socialist competition and to increase its effectiveness. We must strive for very productive and qualitative work so that every collective, every brigade and section, every worker fulfills and exceeds the planned tasks and socialist pledges. The next aim is to successfully fulfill this year's plans and socialist pledges in honor of the festival of the whole people: the 60th anniversary of the USSR. This is the guarantee for successful work next year.

We must carefully and in a businesslike manner examine the documents of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, at the gorkom and raykom plenums and at party aktiv meetings, in primary party organizations, and outline practical measures for the successful fulfillment of the plan in 1983.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo that the republic's Communists and all the working people will not spare their efforts in working selflessly to implement the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the plans of 1983 and the whole 5-year period.

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD

First Day

PM200839 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Sittings of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet on 1 December 1982"]

[Text] First sitting

The 6th Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began work in Vilnius at 1000 hours on 1 December 1982.

Taking part in the session's work are Comrades P. Grishkyavichus, A. Barkauskas, R. Songayla, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, A. Brazauskas, K. Kayris, A. Kayryalis, V. Sakalauskas, L. Shepetis, A. Ferenasas, P. Ignotas, and V. Mikuchyauskas.

The deputies and also the leading workers of the republic's central organs and of ministries and departments, and representatives of local soviets honored the memory of outstanding party figure and statesman Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, with a minute's silence.

The session was opened by Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet honored the memory of M. Georgadze, deceased secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of F. Pazhusis and V. Markyavichyus, deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet, who died between sessions.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy V. Kardamavichyus, chairman of the Credentials Commission on the results of additional elections for the Trishkyayskiy Electoral Okrug for verifying the powers of a newly elected deputy.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet recognizes the powers of Pyairas Ignotas, deputy of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet for Trishkyayskiy Electoral Okrug no. 309, who was elected 24 October 1982.

The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet adopted the following agenda:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982.

2. The State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR's State Budget for 1981.

3. The draft housing code of the Lithuanian SSR.

4. Ratification of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

5. Organizational questions.

At the proposal of R. Apyaravichene, deputy of Nyavezhskiy Electoral Okrug and team leader at the Panevezhis meat combine, who spoke on behalf of the Council of Elders, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet approved the order of work for the sixth session.

A. Drobnis, deputy of Talshaskiy Electoral Okrug, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Planning Committee, delivered a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1983 and on progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet heard a report from R. Sikorskis, deputy of Alksninskiy Electoral Okrug and Lithuanian SSR Minister of Finance on the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR State Budget in 1981.

After an interval of A. Zhukauskas, deputy of Kurlyayskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission and vice president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, delivered the coreport of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions on the first and second items of the session's agenda.

The deputies then began discussing the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983, on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982, on the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and on the implementation of the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981.

The following spoke in the debate: B. Kachkus, deputy of Tulpeskiy Electoral Okrug and chairman of the Panevezhis Gorispolkom, and V. Purvanetskayte, first secretary of the Shvenchenskiy Raykom.

At this point the first sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet's Sixth session ended.

Second sitting

Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet presided at the second sitting.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982, and also on the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and on the implementation of the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981.

The following spoke in the debate: B. Milto, deputy of Novovilnyaskiy Electoral Okrug, team leader at the Vilnius Construction and Decoration Machinery Production Association; S. Dulskas, deputy of Vilkavishkskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR minister of the Food Industry; V. Kurmis, deputy of Bartninkskiy Electoral Okrug, first secretary of the Vilkavishkskiy Raykom; G. Bruzhene, deputy of Azhuolinskiy Electoral Okrug, director of Kaunas No. 37 Secondary Vocational and Technical School; L. Karetskas, deputy of Karsakishkskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR minister of Procurement; and S. Apanavichyus, deputy of Pilyakalnskiy Electoral Okrug, first secretary of the Alitus Gorkom.

After an interval the debate continued. The following spoke in the debate: B. Krushna, deputy of Zapishkskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Zapishkis Kolkhoz, Kaunasskiy Rayon; V. Polyakov, deputy of Daneskiy Electoral Okrug, turner at the Klaypeda Ship Repair Plant; and B. Sheshplaukis, deputy of Uygukyayskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR minister of Construction.

The Supreme Soviet adopts a decision to terminate the debate on the reports.

Deputy A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Planning Committee is invited to deliver a concluding speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and also a resolution on the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR in 1982.

Concluding remarks on the question of the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and on the implementation of the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981 were delivered by Deputy R. Sikorskis, Lithuanian SSR minister of Finance.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR for 1983 and also a resolution confirming the report on the implementation of the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR in 1981.

At this point the second sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet sixth session ended.

The sixth session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work on 2 December.

Session Ends

PM200843 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattribued "Information Report on a Sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet on 2 December 1982"]

[Text] The 6th Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work on 2 December 1982.

At 1000 hours the third sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet's sixth session took place under the chairmanship of deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet began discussing the third item of the session's agenda: the draft housing code of the Lithuanian SSR.

K. Kayris, deputy of Viliyampolskiy Electoral Okrug and first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, was invited to deliver his report.

A. Grigaytis, deputy of Putinayskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Municipal and Consumer Services Commission and chairman of the Alitus Gorispolkom, delivered the coreport of the Legislative Proposals Commission and Municipal and Consumer Services Commission.

The deputies then began discussing the reports on the draft housing code of the Lithuanian SSR. Those speaking in the debate were: Yu. Sheris, deputy of Ionavskiy Electoral Okrug and Lithuanian SSR minister of municipal services; M. Prakurotas, deputy of Panyaryayskiy Electoral Okrug and team leader at the Vilnius model [oporno-pokazatelnyy] housing construction combine; and I. Misyunas, deputy of Svazistskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision to terminate the debate on the report.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law confirming the housing code of the Lithuanian SSR.

The Supreme Soviet then discussed the fourth item of the session's agenda: ratification of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy S. Nauyalis, secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted laws and resolutions whereby it ratified the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees promulgated in the period between the fifth and sixth sessions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Discussing organizational questions, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet granted the requests of Deputy S. Nauyalis, secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A. Barkauskas, chairman of the republic's People's Control Committee; that they be released from their posts in connection with their deteriorating health.

At the proposal of A. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I. Guretskas, deputy of Primorskiy Electoral Okrug, was unanimously elected secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet elected R. Rimaytis, deputy of Panevezhskiy Electoral Okrug, to membership of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet confirmed A. Kayryalis as chairman of the Lithuanian SSR People's Control Committee.

On the basis of Article 6 of the regulations governing Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions, R. Rimaytis, member of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was removed from the Supreme Soviet Maternity, Child Development and the Work and Life of Women Commission.

Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy P. Ignotas and Deputy A. Barauskas were elected members of the Youth Affairs Commission and Deputy S. Nauyalis was elected member of the republic's Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission.

Deputy L. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet reports that all items of the session's agenda are now settled and declares the 6th Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, closed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ENSURING COMBAT READINESS

PM171315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Dec 82 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Prof Maj Gen A. Gurov, doctor of economic sciences, under the rubric "Combat Readiness of the USSR Armed Forces": "Efficiency of Material Supply"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, relying on its might, displaying supreme vigilance and restraint and maintaining inviolable loyalty to the peace-loving principles and aims of its policy, is persistently struggling to divert the threat of nuclear war from mankind and for detente and disarmament. The immutability of this course was reaffirmed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation.

The struggle for peace and international security presupposes that the imperialist forces of war and aggression be resolutely curbed. Soviet people are well aware that you cannot beg the imperialists for peace. It can only be defended by relying on the USSR's indestructible might. "Imperialism's aggressive intrigues," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, "compel us along with the fraternal socialist states to show concern, and serious concern, to maintain defense capability at the requisite level."

In this respect the utmost attention is devoted to economic backup for the tasks being resolved by the Army and Navy in the interests of maintaining constant combat readiness, further enhancing it and, consequently, comprehensively strengthening the defense capability of our state and the entire socialist community. Such attention is an objective requirement.

Under present-day conditions the interrelationship between military matters and the economy has become unusually close and demands on material provision for troops and naval forces have increased sharply. First, there has been an unprecedented increase in the volume and a substantial alteration in the structure of the military consumption of material facilities and resources. Second, armies and navies are now equipped with the most complex systems of weapons and military hardware which, furthermore, are virtually renewed ever 10-12 years, which requires a highly developed and dynamic economy and advanced scientific and technical potential. Third, there has been an increase in manpower costs and the cost of means of armed struggle. Fourth, substantially greater demands have been made on the moral-political qualities and general educational, technical and professional training both of workers engaged in the military production sphere and of Armed Forces' personnel.

Consequently, the further strengthening of the Armed Forces' material base ranks among the paramount tasks of military development. The October 1982 conference of Soviet Army and Navy leading personnel noted that the struggle in the military-technical sphere has sharpened acutely, that it frequently acquires a fundamentally new character and that it is not permitted to lag behind in this struggle.

The quantitative and qualitative changes taking place in military matters also predetermine the new content of all forms of ensuring the combat readiness of troops and naval forces, especially those in the rear and technical services. That goes without saying. After all, the demand for material resources has increased manifold at various levels of military organization. For example, a fighter regiment now requires approximately as much fuel as the combined army of the Great Patriotic War period. The firepower and total engine capacity of modern motorized divisions have increased many times over in comparison with the Great Patriotic War.

A division now has hundreds of tanks, infantry combat vehicles, armored carriers and a large quantity of trucks. It is necessary to prove that material and technical provision for the combat readiness of such divisions has increased manifold and that demands on its precision and efficiency have increased immeasurably.

The provision of material and technical supplies for the Army and Navy and economic provision for their constant combat readiness are connected with the solution of a broad range of problems. Some concern developing and improving the structure of our national economy as a whole and the defense industry in particular. Others concern the sphere of the use of manpower, material and financial resources within the Armed Forces themselves. On the one hand, defense efforts and the people's material expenditure on the Army and Navy are focussed on combat readiness. On the other hand, combat readiness is the apex of military skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war.

The level of material and technical provision for the Soviet Armed Forces is constantly improving thanks to the concern of the party and state and the selfless labor of the people. The party formulates and conducts an Army and Navy equipment policy, ensuring the rational and balanced development of all types of weapons. Of course, the emphasis here is placed on those weapons which play a determining role in enhancing the Armed Forces' readiness to repulse possible aggression.

Today our industry is capable of producing the most complex output, including all types of the latest weapons. It is important to stress this given the Reagan administration's course toward achieving military susperiority over the USSR and Washington's plans to create "highly protected" MX strategic missiles and deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Our position on this question is well known. "If, contrary to common sense and in violation of the people's will for peace, the current White House leadership throws down the gauntlet to us and sets about deploying the MX missiles," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, said in reply to a TASS correspondent's question, "the Soviet Union will respond to this by deploying new ICBM's of the same class and with characteristics in no way inferior to the MX missiles."

Taking into account the increasing military danger from imperialism, the CPSU directs Soviet scientists, designers, workers and engineers in the defense industry to make fuller use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress for the development of modern combat hardware. The facts indicate that whereas at the beginning of the 20th century it took 20-30 years to develop improved weaponry and to equip armies with it, this process is now two to three times as fast in the largest states' armies. In the last 10-15 years alone, two to three generations of missiles have been replaced, a considerable proportion of the warplane, surface vessel and submarine fleet has been renewed and there have been several changes in the systems of antiaircraft and radar weaponry and control and communications facilities. There must be no falling behind in military matters or in the development of weapons and equipment.

The high combat readiness of troops and naval forces is also inconceivable without the well-organized preparation for mobilization of various sectors of the national economy which are working in defense. This premise was convincingly confirmed by the last war.

At that time, about 90 percent of the material needs of the warring countries' armed forces were provided by output produced from the beginning of and during the war, that is, by current production, and as a result of mobilizing the economy and transferring it to a war footing.

Of course, the problem of mobilizational preparedness -- both in terms of scale and time limits -- has become particularly acute at present. The reason for this is the very character of the nuclear missile war being prepared by imperialism in which the surprise factor is becoming of major strategic significance. Hence it follows that the supply to troops and naval forces of well-prepared resources and equipment and the prompt transfer of the economy to wartime production norms objectively predetermine the need for efficiently planned measures even in peacetime and for coordinated actions by party, soviet and military organs at local levels.

It goes without saying that this has nothing in common with the reactionary course of militarizing the economy that is being stubbornly implemented by ruling circles in the United States and other NATO states. The Soviet Union's will for peace is immutable. It is not preparation for war dooming the peoples to senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth but the consolidation of peace that is the guiding star to the future. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the entire foreign policy activity of our party and the Soviet state are imbued with this noble idea. Our material expenditure for military purposes, forced upon us by imperialism's heightened aggressiveness, is precisely limited to the needs of defense. The USSR spends for these purposes no more than is necessary to reliably ensure our own security and the security of our friends and allies.

Soviet military doctrine has been and remains a defensive doctrine. But it will not be passive in character. In the event of aggression, our armed forces will defend socialist gains unhesitatingly and with complete determination, using all their might.

The main components of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might are strategic nuclear facilities, which are the main factor for the deterrence of aggressors. The tactical and technical characteristics of ballistic missiles enable them to hit any object with a sufficiently high degree of accuracy.

Our ground forces are being constantly improved. Their firepower is now provided by tactical and operational-tactical missiles and artillery facilities capable of hitting targets from a few dozen to several hundred kilometers away. The potential of modern tanks has increased several times over. Airborne troops have been further developed.

Our air forces have made great strides. They are equipped with supersonic aircraft possessing automated weapon and flight control systems, diverse weapons and mighty power units. One modern air force division has approximately as many warplanes as an air corps during the Great Patriotic War.

The air defense forces have changed beyond recognition. They are now equipped with modern missile warning facilities, multiple antiaircraft missile launching complexes possessing a high degree of strike effectiveness and also first class air interception complexes and radio-technical systems.

Our navy has undergone profound qualitative changes. Nuclear-powered submarines with a diverse arsenal of missiles and torpedoes and a missile-carrying fleet air force form the basis of its combat might. Surface vessels possess powerful weaponry and high qualities.

In brief, the Soviet Armed Forces possess everything needed to successfully carry out the tasks they have been set. The point now is to make the most efficient use of the material and technical potential that exists among troops and in the fleets. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, stressed in his speech at a meeting of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District party aktiv, in recent years the troops and fleets have been receiving new weaponry and it is necessary to study it thoroughly, to have a sure knowledge of its combat qualities and potential and to learn to use it with maximum effect in different kinds of fighting, both offensive and defensive.

This multifaceted problem requires a systematic approach to questions of improving combat readiness, including the solution of military-economic and technical tasks. The range of these tasks has expanded immeasurably and the quest for effective alternative solutions has become a very important component of military cadres' activity.

What does the concept of the efficiency of economic provision for combat readiness mean? In brief, it means the degree of utilization of the resources and facilities allocated to troops and naval forces and the concrete return from that utilization.

The main avenues for improving the efficiency of economic provision for armed forces' combat readiness are: To determine their optimum organizational structure in light of the state's economic potential and to set up the appropriate material supply system; to achieve the requisite equipment level for the troops and organize the use of weapons and combat hardware; and to provide the material facilities for the most progressive training system for military cadres.

The best use is made of the state's economic potential by improving material supply organs and administration of them and implementing planned military-economic activity and a policy of thrift at all levels of the armed forces. For example, the State Committee for Defense's radical reorganization of rear services at the fronts and within the armies undertaken at the beginning of the last war and the creation of the Red Army Main Directorate for Rear Services brought the system of troops' material provision into line with troop structure and wartime conditions. Centralized administration made it possible to resolve more efficiently questions of the supply of troops with material resources, to make rational use of all forms of transport and to ensure solid military order among rear services subdivisions.

It is not just a question of the "upper echelons" of our military organization. Combat readiness has a quite definite and specific content for each structural level of the Soviet Armed Forces. Consequently, even the task of efficient economic provision for combat readiness has a specific character for each subunit, unit and ship.

Take, for example, the problem of the reliability and durability of weapons and combat hardware. The successful solution of the problem is a very important component of the entire system of measures for the material provision of constant combat readiness. The in-depth mastery and intelligent use of weapons and combat hardware ensure, among other things, a saving of material and technical resources and increase their reliability and durability and, consequently, the combat readiness of units and subunits.

Experience shows, for example, that the prevention of a single cold start of a vehicle's engine cuts out the equivalent of 200 km of wear and tear. Avoiding the incorrect tensioning of the track of a tank or tractor truck can reduce running costs by 25 percent and prevents the premature decommissioning of final drives and the overheating of engines.

The efficiency of economic provision for combat readiness depends to a decisive degree on the scientific organization of military labor, the correct planning of combat and special training and the fulfillment of the tasks ahead. In this instance it means that every use of hardware on the firing range or in the field, every flight and every sea or ocean voyage should be well prepared beforehand, that the economic aspect should be taken into account here and that vehicle potential and material resources should not be expended in vain or inefficiently. A considerably saving is gained by bringing the sites where weapons and combat hardwar are used in practice closer to troop location centers. The following estimate is indicative: When conducting exercises, the correct and substantiated selection of vehicle routes providing a reduction of just 10 km for a tank subdivision makes it possible to save up to 2 tons of fuel and about 40 vehicle-hours without harming the fulfillment of the prescribed task.

For obvious reasons we have been citing instances and examples from the life and activity of subunits. An even greater saving is obtained by the skilled use of combat hardware, the thrifty use of money and resources and the scientific organization of labor at the level of units, divisions, military districts, groups of forces and fleets. It is especially obvious since the struggle for economy and thrift has become a universal phenomenon in our armed forces and a very important component of socialist competition in the Army and the Navy.

Questions of the safekeeping and protection of socialist property, weapons and combat hardware, their efficient use and the saving of money and resources must be constantly at the center of attention of commanders, political organs, the entire officer staff and party and Komsomol organizations. Our military cadres are now required to have a high level of professional competence, including substantial military-economic training. Officers need in-depth military-economic knowledge literally wherever they may be: at headquarters, for the economic substantiation of planned measures; among the troops and in the fleets, for the efficient utilization of weapons and hardware; and within rear services organs, for the correct organization of material-technical supply for subunits, units and ships.

There is another aspect of this matter connected with organizing the professional training of military cadres, the training of the entire personnel and material provision for this process. The complexity of modern military hardware, the increased demands placed on the standard of training of military experts and the complexity of the tasks being resolved are leading to an increase in time and expenditure of material, manpower and financial resources on the training and education of personnel. The development of the material and technical base of training is becoming increasingly costly.

In recent years the defense industry has sent the troops a whole series of complex new aircraft, missile, tank and other training equipment and fire delivery simulators which record the efficiency of target destruction and other training facilities. In this context, the formulation of optimum combat training plans which provide for the efficient utilization of technical resources and advanced training methods is acquiring special significance. Technical programmed training facilities are being used increasingly widely in practice. This creates good preconditions for reducing the time spent on training military specialists, for saving manpower, money and resources and ultimately for increasing the efficiency and quality of the entire training process.

For the efficient use of training facilities and the resources allocated for combat and political training, it is important to be guided by principles of expediency and optimum economy which do not lead to a defline in troops' combat capability or harm material provision for units and divisions. This is a further argument that military cadres and, above all, officers should possess military and economic analysis skills and the ability to substantiate decisions in economic terms and to evaluate work results.

The USSR Armed Forces are in a state of constant readiness to defend their motherland and socialism's gains. They represent a powerful factor for peace and international security and a reliable means of curbing aggressive forces. The Soviet people and our party and state are equipping the army and navy with the most modern equipment and combat hardware and are doing everything to ensure that they lack nothing. Defense needs, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted, have also been taken sufficiently into account in the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1983.

This increases the potential for further improving the qualitative condition of our armed forces and their combat readiness. The more efficiently such potential is used at all levels of military organization, and the more productively and economically material provision for combat readiness is effected among the troops and in the fleets, the higher the level of combat readiness will be.

ARMY, NAVY PROPAGANDISTS HOLD CONFERENCE

PM171655 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ideological Workers' Conference"]

[Text] A conference of chiefs of propaganda and agitation sections who are deputy chiefs of political directorates of the branches of the armed forces, and also workers of the central military press has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. There was a discussion of ideological work tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum's decisions.

The participants in the conference were addressed by Lt Gen N. Smorigo, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

GENERAL YEPISHEV SAYS USSR 'NEEDS PEACE'

LD172040 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet military officer has said the Soviet Union needs peace and a continued and deepening process of relaxation to implement its plans of construction. Gen Aleksey Yepishev, who heads the Chief Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, was speaking in Moscow. He said all the fraternal socialist nations were acting in one front on the world arena, constituting a reliable shield to the forces of imperialism. General Yepishev said the Soviet Union was drawing proper conclusions from the continued hopes of the more reactionary imperialist circles to talk to it from a position of strength and nuclear clout. If need be, General Yepishev said, the Soviet Union would be able to meet in an effective and timely manner any threat from imperialism.